

GENERAL

WALK-OUT IN ENGLAND

POLICE BREAK UP MAY DAY RALLY IN PITTSBURGH

Arrest Speakers at Open Air Demonstration

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 2.—J. Louis Engdahl, editor of THE DAILY WORKER, and Abram Jakira, Pittsburgh district organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party, were arrested in an open air demonstration arranged to combat the closing by the police of the Carnegie Music Hall, where the local Communists had arranged to hold their international May Day celebration.

Extensive preparations were made to commemorate May Day. Carnegie Hall, one of the biggest in the city, had been secured. At the last minute the police announced that no meeting could be held without a permit. Efforts to secure a permit met with failure.

Police Close Hall.
The police instructed the hall manager not to open the building for the May Day celebration. When the workers came in large numbers, ignorant of the action taken by the police, they found the doors of the hall closed and locked. They found squads of police and plainclothesmen stationed in large numbers about the building. The crowds grew as the regular time for the opening of the meeting approached. The police began swinging their clubs and directing the crowds, including large numbers who were on the streets for the Saturday evening, to move on.

Arrest Speakers.
At this point Jakira took up his stand on the broad stone steps leading up the entrance of the hall. Acting as chairman he was about to introduce Engdahl as the speaker, but he was arrested before he could proceed. Engdahl then took his place and was also arrested. Both speakers were manhandled while being taken to the North Side police station two blocks away.

Sergeant Mike Carney, the turn-key who locked up the two prisoners, boasted of the fact that he had been a coal miner and a steel mill worker. He was highly excited about the British coal strike and wanted to know if the prisoners desired to bring about such condition in this country.
After being held several hours, during which the crowds at Carnegie Hall gradually dispersed, the police permitted comrades to bail out both Engdahl and Jakira. Engdahl was immediately rushed by automobile to East Pittsburgh, ten miles away, where he addressed another May Day meeting that was more successful than (Continued on page 3)

SUMMARY OF EVENTS IN BRITISH CRISIS

1. Friday at midnight one million miners walked out of the mines in protest against lengthening of hours and wage-cuts.

2. The following morning, the Baldwin cabinet prepared to put the emergency powers act into operation. By noon the king had signed the "Orders in Council" placing England under a state of siege with Baldwin as dictator and the country divided into ten districts, a dictator with full military powers over each.

3. The special congress of the Trade Union Congress passed a motion for a general strike with 400 delegates present from 203 British National Trade Unions. The vote was 3,653,529 in favor and only 49,911 against. Ernest Bevin of the Transport Workers' Union declared the strike as the delegates sang the Red Flag. Three thousand Communists outside the congress hall echoed the workers' song and cheered the action of the delegates.

4. The war office gave orders for troops to be moved into the coal regions. Troops were assigned to guard duty throughout London. Clashes occurred between Communists and fascists at Hyde Park May Day demonstrations. The O. M. S., organization of the British fascists, mobilized and offered their services to Premier Baldwin. The workers are taking steps toward the organization of workers' defense corps.

5. The strike order affects all sea and land transportation, power service, communication and newspapers that are not labor papers. Food supplies will be maintained.

6. An eleventh hour conference between trade union leaders and the prime minister broke off with no hope of averting the general strike which will go into effect Monday at midnight.

Machinists in 'Vote to Reject Bosses' Offer

The machinists' union of Chicago has completed a referendum vote on the bosses' offer of 2 cents an hour increase in wages. The union demand was for a ten per cent increase. The vote was taken on the acceptance or rejection of the employers' offer. The 2 cents increase was rejected by a decisive vote of nine to one.

The organization drive of the machinists is still on. The strike at the American oven workers continues 100 per cent with the men out making the picket line every day.

MAY DAY MEANS RENEWAL OF FIGHT FOR UNION UNITY FOR RAILROAD WORKERS IN AMERICA

By a Railroad Worker.
MAY DAY, 1926, is being celebrated by labor's vanguard on the eve of a gigantic working class struggle throughout the world. May Day is in no sense a holiday, but a day of demonstration and struggle. It is a day when the working class of the world, still in capitalist bondage (except in Soviet Russia), discusses the vital problems confronting it, gathers its forces and measures its strength, and prepares for future struggles when it will finally strike off its chains and free itself forever from wage slavery.

This is also true of the workers in the railroad industry. Since 1921 the railroad companies have been carrying on a relentless warfare upon organized railroad labor. The workers have suffered many defeats. Only a few of our unions have been able to withstand the attacks of the companies, others have been seriously weakened, while some of them have been all but completely crippled. A crucial moment in American railroad unionism has arrived. The paramount question to be decided by the railroad workers is whether we will continue in disastrous retreat, or whether we will close our divided ranks by rallying our forces in all trades and presenting a united front to the common enemy. This is a question that the militant railroad workers irrespective of trade affiliations can no longer ignore. On the answer to this question will depend the future course of railroad unionism in America.

Fortunately one of the recent conflicts are already rising clear signs of a solution to this problem. A new force is beginning to take shape that will bring about the long needed unity (Continued on page 4)

IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY CHIEF, GEN. FRANK AIKEN, HERE

Raps Free State; Says Republic Is Strong

General Frank Aiken, commander-in-chief of the Irish republican army, told an audience of a thousand Irish republican supporters in Orchestra Hall Saturday that "Altho there are 100,000 British bayonets in Ireland that pay allegiance to King George; despite the treason act of the Free State government that punishes by hanging those engaged in the republican cause, also many of Ireland's finest youth is being sent away to prison for refusing to support any but their own republican government—the Irish republican movement is as strong as ever and the Irish republican army has not lost a soldier." "If given a free choice, 80% of the (Continued on page 4)

Million Miners Out; Four Million to Follow

General Strike Order Effective Midnight Tonight; Dictatorship Declared; Troops Ordered Out

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LONDON, May 2.—A committee from the Trade Union Congress in conference with Premier Baldwin, now dictator of England by edict of the King, failed to reach an agreement when it adjourned early this morning. An official statement said efforts would be made to reconvene the conference today, but unless the British mine owners are willing to accede to the strike demands of the miners, the trade union leaders declare that the general strike order will go into effect Monday at midnight.

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LONDON, May 2.—England faces revolution. A general strike has been called. The Baldwin government has declared an emergency and set up a dictatorship. Troops are being moved for use against the workers. The entire British labor movement is stripping itself for a decisive struggle with British capitalism. One million miners downed tools at midnight Friday. On Saturday the king issued "orders in council" proclaiming a state of siege. The special British Trade Union Congress in session at the time took up the challenge by voting for a general strike—3,653,529 to 49,911. The order will be enforced at midnight tomorrow when four million more workers will walk out in solidarity with the miners.

Troops have been ordered to move into South Wales, Lancashire and Scotland where the miners have struck. Soldiers have been assigned to guard duty throughout London. The British fascists, organized in the semi-official O. M. S. (Organization for the Maintenance of Supplies) are mobilizing to break the strike.

General Strike Tuesday.
The general council of the Trade Union Congress announced the general strike thru Ernest Bevin, head of the Transport Workers, who said no transport workers will be permitted to work after their shifts expire tomorrow night. The industries affected by the strike order are: Transport workers, including sea transport, dock, harbor, canal and railway workers; railway shopmen, aerial transport workers, trade unions connected with the supply of electricity and gas for power and the printing trades. Arrangements will be made to keep the health service workers on the job and for the transport of milk and food.

J. Bromley, head of the Engineers, said that not a train would be run by a union man for the movement of troops to take over the strikers' jobs or to act against the strikers.

The proclamation of the king, an act of the Baldwin government, puts England under virtual martial law. The country is divided into ten sections with a dictator appointed by the government in command of each with authority to call upon the armed forces and to operate thru a summary court that is to all intents and purposes a court-martial.

May Day Demonstration.
The general strike order was proclaimed thruout the Isles at great May Day meetings being held by the workers. Monster demonstrations in the coal districts in observation of May Day were whipped to a high spirit by the action of the Trade Union Congress.

The Communist Party of England and the National Minority Movement have issued a call to action to the whole working-class pointing out that the national emergency declared by the king comes unprovoked by any action on the part of the workers disturbing the peace other than an orderly walk-out and that the edict is (Continued on page 3.)

600,000 MARCH IN MOSCOW MAY 1 CELEBRATION

5 Killed, 40 Injured in Warsaw Demonstration

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., May 2.—All Russia joined in a three day celebration of International Labor Day. Workers all over the Soviet Union are holding gigantic demonstrations celebrating the victories of the Russian workers.

Moscow streets were jammed from curb to curb with columns of workers marching to the strains of the international and other revolutionary songs. Over 600,000 workers, soldiers and peasants marched in a parade at Moscow before the Mausoleum of Lenin.

Hundreds of workers' clubs held meetings all over the city. The meetings were partly political and partly anti-religious. The Moscow Communist Party ordered that all anti-religious demonstrations be staged indoors and declared that no anti-religious demonstrations should be staged on the streets.

5 Slain, 40 Injured in Warsaw.
WARSAW, May 2.—Five were killed and 40 injured in a clash between armed socialist groups and Communist demonstrators. The socialist armed groups attacked a Communist demonstration. The Communists ably defended themselves making the socialist "groups of action," who are the supporters of the Polish reactionary government, retreat with many casualties.

In the town of Nowy Dwor the Communists stormed the city hall. One was killed and 14 were injured in a pitched battle with the police.

Germans Back British Strikers.
BERLIN, May 2.—Solidarity with the striking British coal workers was the slogan of gigantic May Day demonstrations thruout Germany. Parades and large open air demonstrations were staged in all of the large industrial centers.

Over 100,000 gathered in the Lustgarten to show their solidarity with the British coal miners. In one of the Communist street demonstrations in Berlin an effigy of Uncle Sam seated on money bags with the caption "the real master of Germany" was carried by the workers.

British Workers Celebrate.
LONDON, May 2.—The May Day celebrations thruout England added to the tense situation prevailing pending the general strike of the British workers.

In London over 3,000 Communists and sympathizers marched to the hall where the special conference of the British Trade Union Congress was being held. At the hall delegates and marchers joined in the singing of the Red Flag. After the demonstrations (Continued on page 4)

Lewis to Campaign for Amos Pinchot in Republican Primaries

(Special to The Daily Worker)
HAZLETON, Pa., May 2.—John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, will campaign in Pennsylvania for the candidacy of Amos Pinchot, now governor, for the republican nomination for the United States senate. He will start on his tour on May 10 in the soft coal fields and will wind up in the anthracite district.

Kennedy and Phillip Murray will accompany Lewis in an attempt to get the miners to turn out and vote for Amos Pinchot in the open-air republican party primaries May 18.

Miners Aid Mill Strike.

HARWICK, Pa., May 2.—Local Union 524, U. M. W. of A., Harwick, Pa., voted \$50 to the Passaic Strike committee at its last meeting. "We did not confine ourselves to talking but voted the amount out of the treasury unanimously."

BOSSSES WILLING TO TALK PEACE TO FUR WORKERS

Great Strike Rally Hears Bosses' Message

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, May 2.—At a huge mass meeting of striking furriers in New York, Ben Gold, leader of the strike, read a telegram from Hugh Frayne, American Federation of Labor organizer, stating that the fur manufacturers have agreed to meet a conference committee to discuss terms of settling the strike, which is in its ninth week. The conferences are to begin May 1.

Bosses Break Down.

The manufacturers had previously presented eight points reducing the demands of the union as to wages and hours of work. The strikers refused to countenance these. The manufacturers then said they would not negotiate on any but the basis they presented.

But the solidarity of the strikers, their determination to carry on the strike to the end of the year if necessary and the fact that the manufacturers are up against complete inability to fill the years' orders have brought the bosses to time.

Gitlow and Hillman Speak.

Other speakers at the strike rally, one of many being held to demonstrate the united and determination of the strikers, were Bet Gitlow, Sidney Hillman and Abram Shiplacoff.

WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY HAILS GREAT BRITISH STRIKE

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party of America on May Day sent the following cablegram to the Communist Party of Great Britain, hailing the great labor struggle that is raging there and pledging untainted support to the working class of that nation:

"Class conscious American Labor whose ranks are gaining strength daily are watching with keen interest and deep concern the rebellious class war now being fought in the British Isles.

"The Workers (Communist) Party of America has full confidence in the valiant and class solidarity of the great English labor movement. We are firmly convinced that the million miners and other millions of militant workers who are rallying to their aid will teach the British exploiters a lesson which they will never forget.

"The British working class is now taking place in the vanguard of the international revolutionary proletariat and is fighting not only its own battle but also dealing crushing blows to the forces of capitalist reaction everywhere.

"The united power of the British working class is invincible. We ask you to convey to the Miners' Federation and to the General Council of the Trade Union Congress our fraternal greetings and pledge of unflinching, iron, class-solidarity.

"The Workers (Communist) Party of America also notes with unbounded satisfaction the great progress the British section of the Communist International is making. The inspiration and leadership which the Communist Party of Great Britain is today giving the English proletariat will prove an inestimable factor in the victory to be won by your working class.

"You may count on us to do everything in our power to arouse the American workers to spare no effort to ensure and hasten your victory. LONG LIVE THE INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY OF THE WORKING CLASS!

"LONG LIVE THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN!
Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party of America.
"C. E. RUTENBERG,
General Secretary."

8,000 WORKERS JAM COLISEUM ON MAY FIRST

Chicago Pledges Support to British Workers

8,000 workers thronged to Chicago's biggest hall, the Coliseum, on May 1st to participate in one of the biggest May Day demonstrations Chicago has seen. Held on the same day that the British workers declared their general strike, the demonstrators thundered out their approval and support of the embattled British proletariat.

Wm. Z. Foster, who was the main speaker, received volleys of applause for his pointed comments upon the remarkable progress being made by the workers in the Soviet Union from which he has just returned. Two young textile workers from the Passaic strike zone, brot specially to Chicago to appear at the meeting were acclaimed by the great crowd and delivered fearless speeches against the mill barons and Jersey justice which drew loud cheers from the demonstrators.

Cannon and Lovestone.
James P. Cannon, secretary of International Labor Defense, made a strong appeal for support of the Passaic strikers whose leader Weisbord has been arrested and who is now being defended by a joint committee of workers' organizations. Jay Lovestone, organization secretary of the Workers Communist Party recited the history of May Day and his statement that the American workers have a revolutionary tradition was loudly seconded.

Bishop Brown.
Bishop William Montgomery Brown read a May Day address in which he reaffirmed his faith in the working-class movement and reiterated his belief in the necessity of "banishing the Gods from the sky and the capitalists from the earth."

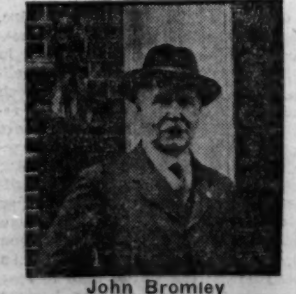
Foster's "Russian Jail."
Foster caused much laughter when he alluded to the press stories circulated while he was in Russia to the effect that he was imprisoned. He urged that the American workers to solemnly consider their future task of following in the steps of the Russian workers who have won their revolution and the British workers who are embarking upon their great struggle.

Revolution Won.
"The Russian revolution is won. Every year brings great advances towards the certainty of Communism in the Workers' and Peasants' republic. I was deeply impressed by my last journey there. I have been over several times. Every time I go I can notice gigantic improvements and great new achievements to the credit of the Russian workers," said Foster.

Speaking of the need for an independent political movement of the (Continued on page 3)



A. B. Swales
CHAIRMAN of the British Trade Union Congress, a special convention of which issued the strike order which will stop England's industry beginning Monday midnight. The leadership of the strike is in the hands of the General Council of the Trade Union Congress of which Swales is the head.



John Bromley
PRESIDENT of the Amalgamated Society of Locomotive Engineers who sent out the order for the stoppage of England's train service and announced that the railroad engineers of Great Britain would refuse to move a single soldier for strike duty or to take the place of the miners in the pits.



A. J. Cook
SECRETARY of the Miners' Federation whose million members downed tools on Friday, and who will be joined on Tuesday, by four million trade unionists in other industries in Great Britain's first general strike. Cook, before the strike, predicted that the labor movement was on the threshold of a great political struggle.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY UNION REVOLT SEETHES

Workers Are Rebellious and Talk Strike

By LOUIS FRANCIS BUDENZ,

(Federated Press)

BAYONNE, N. J., May 2. — (FP) — Oil workers out on Constable Hook, 12,000 strong, are gaining courage from the apparently successful strike of their fellow workers in textiles in Passaic, and are showing definite signs of revolt against the company unions in operation here.

"This is another Passaic," was the greeting I received when I first approached the gates of the Standard Oil company to distribute copies of Labor Age 10 days ago. It was by pure accident we had stumbled on the unrest at Bayonne. Oil workers who had agreed to sell or distribute gratis copies of the April number of the monthly had reported the police had put a ban on the publication.

The article, "A Company Union in Oil" by Robert W. Dunn was the reported cause of the ban. Dunn and I had agreed, accordingly, to go to the Constable Hook workers of the Standard and give out the copies in defiance of the police. But Dunn that day was in Passaic jail, so my appearance had to be in a solo role.

Workers Interested

Chief of Police Cornelius O'Neill denied we would be interfered with; but my appearance with the magazine and the publicity it brought the attention of the workers on the Hook. Dunn's clear analysis of the company's methods was read in every department of the oil plants.

Make Demands

The next day the entire force of the Vacuum Oil Company made demands, and the laborers of the Standard Oil did likewise. This encouraged us to make a second trip to Bayonne. As I was distributing the magazine in front of the gates general manager, William C. Coler, drove out in a big car and threatened me with arrest. Later Coler decided that discretion was the better part of valor, for subsequent trips have not been interfered with.

Company Unions Weaken

Company unionism is by no means sure of itself out here. The strike of the 31 representatives of the men under the company plan at Bayway, across the way, is still vividly remembered. The men complain they cannot be sure their grievances will be dealt with, under the company union. The representatives themselves are not unanimous on the value of the republic of labor set up here. The men would like to meet as a unit, for example; that is, they would like to have a joint meeting for action between the workers in the Standard, Vacuum and Tidewater companies. As it is, the companies insist that such meetings must be by separate company groups only. The Standard, particularly, is at cross angles with its workers on this point. Another grave complaint of the men is that they have no information on which to base demands. They know only about wages in this vicinity. Their data along this line must come from the company. They have long asked for a paid secretary, to represent their interests fully, but the demand has never been met.

May Strike

A strike is not at all unlikely on the Hook. Two dangers are ahead, that may prevent such a movement and the forming of a real union. One is the possibility of the companies' meeting the present demands, in part at least, and thus striking a diplomatic blow at "outside agitation." The Vacuum Oil Company had refused its men's demands, but it is now said to be reconsidering them. The other is, that certain departments may engage in premature strikes. The only hope of the oil workers is in a united industrial walk-out, after careful preparation.

Want Increase

The Vacuum Oil Company men's demand is for conditions promised for Easter, 1934. They include granting of paid vacations after, so many years of service, and also an increase in wages. This week, balloting on the company union representatives has been going on. Whether all the elected representatives will receive the O. K. of the companies remains a doubtful matter. Next week will show what the men may expect, and will be critical in the underground fight between the company union and the possibility of real organization.

Plumbers Helpers' Club of Brooklyn, New York

calls on all helpers to join the club. Meetings every FRIDAY night, 8:30 p. m., at

7 Thatford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Coal Operators Do As They Please in Many Pennsylvania Pits

(Special to The Daily Worker)

COAL CENTRE, Pa., May 2. — Here are some of the conditions we are confronted with at Vesta 4 mine of the Vesta Coal company. Here is one of the incidents: A man went home one day about one hour and a half before quitting time and the next day his place was "fenced off" until dinner time. He was kept from work that time. Later instructions were given all over the mine that any man who went home before quitting time he would lose his job.

A few days later a couple of men were going home about dinner time and a boss met them and after they refused to return to work—stating their reasons for going home—he laid them off for 15 days.

Some of the men in this mine are forced to work in water and they get all wet. The mine is ventilated pretty well in these places and as soon as the men have nothing to do he begins to freeze. Now if these men were not forced to stay in the mine until that time mentioned; then they could start to walk home as soon as they were positive that the motor would not bring them any more "empties."

It is immaterial to the bosses whether you freeze or not. The men should take up their grievances with the mine committee and attend local meetings, and see to it that the conditions mentioned and many others detrimental to the workers are eradicated.

22,000 TRACTORS USED IN SOVIET SPRING PLOWING

18,925 Imported from United States

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2. — Nearly 22,000 tractors are taking part in the spring plowing in the Soviet Union this year, setting a new record for Russia, according to announcement by the Russian Information Bureau. Last spring there were about 5,000 tractors, and before the war there were less than 500 in the whole Russian Empire. Of the tractors 18,925 were imported from the United States, most of them within the past two years. The amount paid for them was \$9,243,610. Since January 1, 1925, 16,062 tractors have been shipped to the Soviet Union from American ports, and the Amtorg Trading corporation is shipping 50 more this week.

In addition to the imports of tractors from the United States, the manufacture of tractors has recently been organized in the Soviet Union. About 1,600 will be produced in Soviet factories this year. This production will be steadily increased, but for many years it is estimated that the tractorization of agriculture in the Soviet Union must proceed largely thru the importation of machines made in American factories.

For generations Russia has suffered from periodic famines, resulting from seasons of unfavorable weather plus the primitive methods of cultivation employed. With the aid of the American tractor and extensive plans of irrigation the Soviet authorities expect to make famine years a matter of history. Last summer Soviet agronomists made an intensive first-hand study of American agricultural methods and of the work of the department of agriculture in Washington.

Administration Leaders Fear Growth of "Farmer Bloc" in the Senate

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2. — The threatened revolt of 11 senators against the Coolidge policy of deferring relief for farmers until next session has caused great worry among the administration supporters.

The "farmer bloc" conferred with Coolidge in an effort to enlist his support on the Haugen farm relief bill. Coolidge refused to commit himself. The senators from the mid-west pointed out the inadequacies of the Tinchin bill and urged the passage of the Haugen bill.

Administration supporters fear the growing revolt and have held a number of secret conferences with Coolidge and other officials in an attempt to map out a line of strategy. Many of the die-hards wish to postpone action on farm relief but fear that this action on their part may mean their defeat in the coming primaries and elections. They fear another defeat similar to that administered to William B. McKinley.

Two Die in Fire

GRANITE CITY, Ill., May 2. — Two persons were burned to death in a fire that early today destroyed a block of stores and apartments here. "The flames raged unchecked because of a broken water main."

The dead: Mrs. Julia A. Declue, 62, and Clifford Shelton, 8. Mrs. Declue's grandson.

The fire started shortly before midnight and burned itself out several hours later. Many rescues were made with ladders to second-story windows.

ENGLAND PLANS TO CANCEL DEBT TO U. S. BANKERS

Financial Experts Fear Export of Capital

WASHINGTON, May 2. — (FP) — Grapevine messages from London are bringing word that Premier Baldwin is getting ready to repudiate the American war debt, which he personally "settled" a few years ago in negotiation with Secretary Mellon. Propaganda opening the way to discovery that Britain cannot pay is said to be now in preparation. The British parliament is to be informed, this fall, that British industries have suffered an almost mortal wound, and that the hopes on which the settlement pact was based have been swept away.

Unemployment to Continue Both in London and in Washington the idea that British workers are going to remain unemployed—millions of them—seems to be accepted with the calmness of the comfortable. Baldwin believes that he and his ruling class will smash the labor movement in May, either thru conflict or forced sullen surrender to wage cuts and lengthening of working hours. And still he does not expect to show a treasury strong enough to bear the payments to Washington that he has promised. Under advice from Tory bankers, British capital is leaving Britain to find investment in cheap labor regions in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Plants at home are shut down.

One of the most eminent of conservative economists in Washington, analyzing the situation, declares that the British debt pact, and the still unratified settlement with Mussolini, as well as the one that the French are expected to sign this summer, were designed to create a world-wide financial "imperium." This empire of gold will pivot on New York and London. Its program is one of forcing on all weaker nations a gold-exchange standard of currency, which makes them more readily subject to orders from the international banking empire. None of these debtor nations will really pay the sums named in the debt settlements, because they cannot pay. But they will become colonies of the money empire, and even today their resources are rapidly coming under the active control of New York and London bankers.

Fear Export of Capital

This economist is alarmed at the prospective development of this process. He sees American and British capital flowing into low-wage level countries, and leaving industrial ruin at home. He sees one-third of the population of Europe today holding a Marxist view, and he fears that with the rise of the money empire this one-third will grow to become a majority. Then, he fears, will come a collapse of the whole business structure. The disinherited, unemployed, abandoned populations that have had the high wage standards while building the modern world will rise and take revenge on the unwieldy, impersonal, dividend-hungry group that will be the money empire of the world. The very fundamentals of modern society, built on private property rights, he sees endangered by the developments already assured.

Bankers Want Low Tariff

As the in answer to this prophet of social disaster comes a prediction from one of the shrewdest political guessers in Washington that the international bankers will finance a low-tariff fight in the congressional campaign this year. His observations in Miami and New York in recent months lead him to believe that the big bankers are going to openly fight the manufacturers who have hitherto controlled the republican party. He thinks they will back democrats, who will be pledged to revise the tariff in some fashion to permit collection of the bankers' foreign loans thru foreign imports into this country.

Both men predict a drive to break American wages, thru the bankers' power and interest in cheap-labor countries.

Communist Deputy Assails Fascist in Italian Chamber

ROME, May 2. — After Mussolini's harangue at a special session of the Italian chamber of deputies a brief memorial was held for the late Giovanni Amendola, leader of the Aventine opposition and one of the bitter parliamentary foes of the fascist dictator.

The Communist deputy Maffi in speaking at the memorial exercises for Amendola in behalf of the Italian Communist Party stressed the assassination and terrorism of deputies and workers by the fascist and pointed to the assassination of the socialist deputy Matteotti by the followers of Mussolini, some of whom are in jail today, as one of the blackest crimes in Italian history.

His tribute to Amendola was received in a tense silence. Workers that had gained entrance in the galleries expected at any moment to see one of the fascist gang assassinate Maffi just as they had Matteotti for opposition to the fascist leader Mussolini. One fascist and one liberal deputy also spoke at the Amendola services.

Virgin Islands Bill Disfranchises Negroes Who Are in Majority

WASHINGTON, May 2. — That the pending bill for the organization of civil government in the Virgin Islands, to replace the arbitrary rule of the navy, has provisions for excluding the Negroes, who comprise nine-tenths of the population, from the ballot was admitted in testimony before the senate committee investigating the matter. The admission by Dr. Rufus Tucker, economic expert for the treasury department, was made in the course of his discussion and drew not a single objection from any member of the committee.

"Regarding the suffrage situation," he declared, "nine-tenths of the population are colored and some of the white people are afraid that if universal suffrage were granted there would be widespread race discrimination. The bill, as drawn, guards against this by limiting suffrage to those who can read and write."

Like Southern States. This is the same provision, which coupled with the so-called "grandfather" clause, in the southern states has led to the disfranchisement of the Negroes. The white election officials rule that Negroes are unable to read or write, even when well-educated. Any Negro who dares to object gets his head caved in. The result is that with a few exceptions the Negroes are absolutely disfranchised. It is this same sort of a system which the reactionary imperial Coolidge administration is proposing for these islands.

With this viewpoint, Berger doesn't feel obliged to remain very long in attendance at the gathering. In fact, he planned to return to Washington, D. C., and his congressional duties at the end of the first day. And on this day he gave the better part of an hour to your correspondent for a discussion of labor's outlook in the United States.

LITTLE JUSTICE IN COURTS FOR NEGRO WORKERS

Public Discriminations Go Unpunished

A number of Chicago south side restaurants have continually refused to serve Negro patrons. The state law provides that there can be no discriminations in places of public service, these restaurants tell the Negro that he must either go into the kitchen to eat or else he will not be served. When the Negro has a warrant sworn out and the waitress or waiter, who has been instructed by the restaurant manager or proprietor not to serve Negroes, are brought into court, they are either released with a very small fine, a scolding or discharged because of "insufficient evidence."

Refuse to Serve Negro. Edward Collins, a Negro insurance agent, entered the Willing's Restaurant, at 203 East 43rd street, and dined at the counter and ordered a meal. The waitress leaned over the counter and told him and his friend that they did not "serve Negroes here."

Collins had a Mary Doe warrant sworn out for the waitress. In court the waitress made the preposterous declaration that Collins had tried to become intimate with her in the restaurant and because of that she had refused to serve him.

Discharges Waitress. Collins pointed out that this charge was groundless and brought out that the waitress had refused to serve him because of his color. The judge discharged the case declaring there was "insufficient evidence."

Coolidge Grudge Costs Brookhart Unforgiving

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, May 2. — Senator Butler of Massachusetts, republican national chairman and spokesman of President Coolidge at the capitol, demonstrated his power when he reversed his own position three days before the vote was taken on the Brookhart-Steck election contest, and threw the New England republicans, and the final decision, as Coolidge wanted it to go. That is to say, Butler executed Coolidge's order to throw Brookhart out.

The final vote on the issue was 45 to 41. Had Butler not switched he would have held three or four New England votes on the side of Brookhart, and the latter would have retained his seat. Steck, a corporation democrat, would not have entered the senate. Coolidge would not have been compelled to run against Brookhart in the Iowa primary this year.

Coolidge Gets Even. Coolidge was nursing an old grudge. Brookhart, nominated by a big majority in the republican primary in 1924, had denounced the Coolidge policies and flayed Dawes in a speech shortly before the election. He recalled Coolidge's attempts to protect Fall, Daugherty and Denby. The republican reactionaries were fighting Brookhart anyhow, but his act of self-defense infuriated the New Englanders in the White House. When Coolidge learned recently that Butler had been persuaded that it was better to keep Brookhart in the senate than to seat a corporation democrat, he became intensely interested. Butler suddenly reversed himself and began canvassing for the democratic contestant.

Open your eyes! Look around! There are the stories of the workers' struggles around you begging to be written up. Do it! Send it in! Write as you fight!

Berger has the Blues as His Socialist Party Holds Small Convention

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

"THIS is the smallest convention we have ever had."

With this observation, Victor L. Berger, the lone socialist congressman in Washington and the editor of the remaining socialist daily, the Milwaukee Leader, summed up his views of the national convention of the socialist party in session on the roof garden of the Hotel Chatham, here in Pittsburgh, opening on the morning of International May Day.

"Issues!" Berger didn't know of any to come before the gathering. "Program!" He stands on the present socialist platform that doesn't need any changing. "Wet and dry!" Berger is wet and wants everybody to know it. The questions of affiliation with the Communist International, the dictatorship of the proletariat, Soviets and similar issues will not come up. Berger doesn't know of a single Communist sympathizer in the whole convention to raise them.

Later Berger qualified his statement that, "This is the smallest convention we have ever had." He stated he believed the convention held at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1922, incidental to the gathering of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, was still smaller. It was in this C. P. A. meeting that the socialists, under the direction of Morris Hillquit, led the attack against the seating of the Communist delegates in a gathering that was aiming toward the creation of a labor party.

Berger sees a wave of reaction sweeping the country. He doesn't know how long it will last. But it is here. The suggestion that the socialists join with the Communists and other working class organizations in united front actions against this black wave of anti-labor tyranny, fell on barren soil. Berger is against having anything to do with the Communists.

"You just want to bore from within, that's all," declares Berger, and he insisted on differentiating between Communist boring from within, and the kind of boring from within that Samuel Gompers charged

spread of the Western Progressive Farmers in the Pacific Northwest and thru the central states, the organization of the militant United Farmers' Educational League, the block of Farmer-Labor states under formation in the Southwest and Northwest—all these manifestations, and many others of a local character, prove that the farmer is leading the old political track and is ready to take up the fight for his own interests. To be sure, he is at present only groping his way forward but the significant fact to note is that he has started to fight within his own political party and in alliance with the city industrial workers.

May Day and the Farmers

By ALBERT KNUTSON.

FOR hundreds and thousands of years the exploiters of the farm and workers of the world have held sway upon the earth, directing political and economic affairs in their own way and for their special benefit. However, there is now unmistakable evidence that the end of the rule of those who rob both the farmers and the workers is drawing nigh. Its force is spent, history demands a change.

The first serious dent in the capitalist armor was made in 1917 when the Russian farmers and workers got rid of their czarist exploiters and established their Soviet form of government. This was the first great challenge to the rule of world capitalism over the workers and it will be followed by others.

Emancipation of Farmers and Workers. The emancipation of the farmers and workers everywhere cannot be stopped but must go on. The farmer and worker in Europe and America as well as the millions of oppressed in India, China and other colonial countries are on the march against their exploiters and will win their freedom. They cannot lose. The day of victory maybe postponed, or retarded, but come it must.

The first of May is a big day for the workers, and the farmers of the United States have as much interest in this international workers' holiday as the city industrial workers because it is only by forming a political and economic alliance with the latter that the exploited farmers ever will be able to abolish the robbery of the banks and the grain gamblers. On May Day they should, in company with their allies, the workers, demonstrate their solidarity and challenge the rule of the capitalists, their exploiters.

Farmers Lease Capitalist Parties. For many decades the masses of farmers in this country have trailed along with the politicians in the capitalist parties, but this, too, is now coming to an end. The idea is finally let loose among the farmer that the old parties cannot do anything for them. The July 1923 Farmer-Labor conference at Chicago, the St. Paul Farmer-Labor convention in 1924, the

Berger with, when Berger was a regular delegate at conventions of the American Federation of Labor, persistently raising the opposition standards against Gompers. Berger quit this tactic years ago. He now states that he doesn't believe he has ever met Gompers' successor, William Green.

Berger's views reflect the reception that will be given the open letter of the Workers (Communist) Party suggesting a united front for the coming congressional elections and the placing in the field of a united labor ticket.

Claiming a small gain in membership, and insisting that their financial condition is better now than in years, the socialists are contented to go on alone, as they have been, except for their disastrous fling in the LaFollette campaign last year.

Yet Berger, inconsistent as always, was promising the next morning to attend the national conference of the Councils for the Protection of the Foreign-Born, to be held in Washington, May 15, and to make a speech.

"But I'll state my views clearly," insisted Berger, thus accepting for himself the conditions that he would deny to the Communists, as clearly set forth in the "open letter" for united front activities, as follows:

"Naturally, the socialist party as well as the Workers (Communist) Party would preserve its full fight to advocate and carry on its work on the basis of its full program with such a united front movement."

That the most reactionary elements in the socialist party are in control of this convention is seen in the fact that Julius Gerber, New York delegate, spokesman for Abraham Cahan, editor of the Jewish Daily Forward, was made chairman of the first day. Gerber, who led the war against the Communists in New York City before the break in the socialist party in 1919, announced that he was delegate in place of Norman Thomas, recently arrested while speaking to mill strikers at Passaic, New Jersey. It was claimed that Thomas was one of those who could be depended on to lead a fight in this convention against Cahanism, in the socialist party, that is the driving force back of the attempted reign of terror against the left wing in the needle trades unions, especially in New York City.

Thus the national convention of the socialist party opens in Pittsburgh, Pa.

spread of the Western Progressive Farmers in the Pacific Northwest and thru the central states, the organization of the militant United Farmers' Educational League, the block of Farmer-Labor states under formation in the Southwest and Northwest—all these manifestations, and many others of a local character, prove that the farmer is leading the old political track and is ready to take up the fight for his own interests. To be sure, he is at present only groping his way forward but the significant fact to note is that he has started to fight within his own political party and in alliance with the city industrial workers.

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RUSSIAN NOBLES SPEND EXILE IN DREAM OF POWER

Assist Rosy Dreams with Dope

By CHARLES ASHLEIGH (Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, May 2. — (By Mail) — The monarchist Russians, exiled from the scene of their former plundering activities, pass their time in manifold ways while awaiting the return of the "dear old days," which, however, show less and less prospect of returning.

Candidate Cyril. Grand Duke Cyril, cousin of the late lamented czar, is one of the candidates for the throne of Russia. He has proclaimed himself "Emperor of All the Russias." He had to do it himself, because hardly anyone else would.

Cyril is a very merciful would-be ruler. He says that, when he gets back to power, he is going to pardon the wicked Bolsheviks. His magnanimity is unexampled, but we fear he won't have the chance to exercise it. "Support of the People."

In an interview with the press, the Grand Duke said that his work to restore the throne "depended on the support of the mass of the people in Russia." We are sorry, for his sake, to hear this, because it means that he is going to be a long, long time getting back. Other noble exiled Russians, instead of drowning their misery in rose-tinted visions of future power, seek escape thru the more expensive dreams of dope. For instance Gen. Serge Roubtloff Vladimir Alexandrovitch has just committed suicide in Constantinople.

He was a general in the army of the czar. Later he commanded a part of Wrangel's army. When the reds drove Wrangel from Russia he and his wife took refuge in Constantinople.

Dope. When their hopes of returning to Russia to be greeted by the plaudits of adoring workers and peasants who had overthrown the Soviets began to get fainter, they resolved to reinforce by resorting to the chemist's shop.

They yielded to the bewitching sway of morphine. Some pleasant evenings were had by all, when, chock-full of dope, they visualized the slaughter of the ferocious Bolsheviks and the return of their broad estates. Slowly they slid down the long, steep road of drugged degeneration until, one night, the general's wife died from the effects of her debauch.

No Hope. This helped to restore sense to the morphine-soaked brain of the czarist general. He came to himself; and the spectacle he saw was too cruel for his bearing. He saw there was no hope; that, under the rule of the workers and peasants, the Soviet Union was growing ever stronger. Fumbling and gibbering—a debased creature of his sordid addictions—he was terrified by truth.

And so he purposely took an overdose of the deadly drug and died. His name will probably be honored in the ranks of the White exiles. In Workers' Russia he is forgotten.

Inquiry Into Child Labor Indenture Shows Injustice of System

WASHINGTON, May 2. — The children's bureau of the department of labor has just made public a report showing the results of its investigation into the system of child indenture as practiced in Wisconsin. The study was made at the request of the state authorities.

The cases of 327 children were investigated. In most cases the home surroundings—thus provided—were found to be bad. Half of these homes were actually detrimental to the children, 44 per cent satisfactory, and only a few could be considered high class.

Many of the children were virtually unpaid servants, often deprived of schooling and recreation and sometimes cruelly treated. The children indentured came, of course, from poor families, where their parents could not give them personal attention.

While the state of Wisconsin had thousands of dollars to spend on the work of raising the standard of livestock breeding, etc., it could only afford two agents to look after these widely scattered wards. Thus the mistreated and neglected children often had to wait for years to have their complaints investigated.

Sixteenth Century Relic. Child indenture is a relic of sixteenth century conditions in England. It was common there at the beginning of capitalism, when the abuses under its operation were so terrible they could hardly be described in adequate language. It is today still permitted by the states of twelve states—Arkansas, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, West Virginia, Indiana, Michigan, Nevada and Wisconsin.

Anthrax in Powder Puff. UNION CITY, Ind., May 2. — Miss Ada Shockney, 17, became miserably ill of anthrax which she contracted from a powder puff.

The powder puff has been examined by an Indianapolis chemist and found to have contained anthrax germs.

SOCIALISTS IN WRANGLE OVER LEAGUE POLICY

Berger and Hillquit Lead Opposing Forces

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
(Editor of THE DAILY WORKER)

Roof Garden, Chatham Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., May 1.—(By Mail)—On this International May Day, Morris Hillquit, of New York, international secretary and recognized leader of the socialist party, sought to put the organization on record in favor of demanding that the United States government join the league of nations.

He failed. But it was only a temporary failure. When the convention storm rose against what even the socialist party, in 1919, condemned as "the black capitalist international," Delegate James Onal, also of New York, acted as lightning rod and urged that the convention take no action, but that the matter be studied until the next convention. This was later formulated into a motion by Lena Morrow Lewis, of California, and carried by the close vote of 15 to 13.

Berger Assails Hillquit.

Hillquit and Congressman Victor L. Berger led the opposing forces, with Berger comparing the New York lawyer to "the intellectuals who left us during the war, like Charles Edward Russell and John Spargo, to follow the live Woodrow Wilson to win the world for democracy."

Berger charged that Hillquit was now following the dead Woodrow Wilson to win the world for the league of nations. But on the voting they both balloted to hold the matter in abeyance until the next convention, which Hillquit pointed out will be two years from now after the next world congress of the Second (Socialist International).

"Study" World Court.

Having pigeon-holed the question of the league of nations, the convention dealt like treatment to the affiliated subject of the world court, while the problem of the war debts was referred to the resolutions committee.

The convention adopted resolutions of sympathy with the Chinese workers, protesting against the use of American gunboats against the Shanghai strikers; sent fraternal greetings to the Calles government in Mexico, protesting against the support given by the United States government to those who would exploit the Mexican people; demanding the recognition of the Union of Soviet Republics and the opening of trade relations with the Workers' Republic.

Bitter Battle Over "The League."

While all of these matters went thru unanimously, it was an artificial calm that settled down after the bitter battle over the league of nations. Willie Berger denounced Hillquit with attempting to ally himself with the dead Wilson, other speakers charged Berger with rubbing too close about the Washington politicians.

It was charged that he had thus forgotten his Marxism and his socialism. The speakers evidently intended to infer that in opposing the league of nations, Berger was merely playing the role of political opportunist, having an eye to the recent primaries in the neighboring state of Illinois, where U. S. Senator William B. McKinley, one of the league senators, was disastrously defeated by Frank L. Smith, who took an anti-league position. Berger has half an eye on the United States senatorship from Wisconsin, where the LaFollette organization, that admittedly controls most of the votes, is anti-league.

Bok Propaganda.

"The discussion, therefore, did not get down to a class basis, but, on the Hillquit side, might have been some of Edward Bok's propaganda, while Berger used the arguments of Senators Borah and "Jim" Reid.

Hillquit's parting shot at Berger, that closed the discussion, went off something like this, paraphrasing the debate in congress:

"Will the gentleman from Wisconsin yield to a question?" asked Hillquit.

"No, I won't yield," replied Berger. "We are not in favor of the league itself," continued Hillquit, nevertheless, "but we want to go into the league and change it, just as Berger is in congress to help change the government of the United States."

"That was much of the trend of the pro-league argument. The socialists hope to win power in the United States peacefully thru the ballot. When they get in power in the United

Coliseum Meeting-Cables Greetings.

8,000 Chicago workers at a May Day demonstration in the Coliseum, one of the largest halls in Chicago, by a unanimous rising vote decided to send the following cablegram of support to the striking workers of Great Britain:

"To the British workers on this International May Day. Greetings to you from 8,000 workers of Chicago in demonstration assembled. "Your heroic resistance against the greedy onslaught of coal barons is a struggle to free the world working class. "We pledge our solidarity and full support."

Miners Pledge Support.

The Progressive Miners' Committee of the United Mine Workers of America has addressed a cablegram to A. J. Cook, fighting secretary of the British Miners' Federation, pledging the support of progressive miners in this country to the strike of the coal miners of Britain and assuring the British workers that the progressives in this country will do everything in their power to prevent shipments of coal to England during the present conflict.

The message was signed by J. Volzey, candidate for President of the United Mine Workers of America in the last election, who received 60,000 votes, Alex Reid, secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee, and Arley Staples, members of the National Committee of the Progressive Miners.

BRITISH WORKERS CALL GENERAL STRIKE AS BALDWIN INVOKES MARTIAL LAW IN ENGLAND

(Continued from Page 1)

but an act of the government on behalf of the bourgeois for the extermination of the organized labor movement.

Sing Red Flag.
During the session of the special trade union congress on Sunday, 3,000 Communists stood outside the hall and sang the "Red Flag" for the encouragement of the delegates who made the decision for the general strike.

The leadership of the great strike is now in the hands of the general council of the Trade Union Congress. A. B. Swales, the president, Walter Citrine, the secretary, and the other members including the heads of all the great trade unions of Britain. A. A. Purcell, John Bromley, Ernest Bevin, Ben Tillett, Bob Smilie, John Turner, all old veterans of England's previous industrial battles have assumed command and are organizing the forces of the workers for a victorious combat.

No secret is made of the fact that the struggle is now a political one. The government made the first move in declaring a state of siege and in moving troops. The trade unions have answered by calling the workers to nationwide battle. The tie-up will be complete. All transportation will be stopped. Not a pound of coal will be moved in or out of England. London is getting ready to walk on Tuesday.

O. M. S. Militia.
The orders of council issued by the government in the name of the king are the first to be issued since the passing of the national emergency act in 1920. It gives the premier unlimited powers. Peeking among the workers is running high against what they consider an unwarranted and high handed abuse of power. It is said that Premier Baldwin is prepared to give official colors to the O. M. S.

States, they want to be able to walk into a league and do the same thing to win world power.

"Smallest Ever"—Berger.
"This is the smallest convention we have had because we have followed European policies and European phrases," declared Berger, in his opening speech. "We are still a foreign colony. I have been a member of five parties. I helped to found this one. I have been elected to congress six times."

"Even if we were not in the league of nations, the United States government, in case of a revolution in Great Britain, would find some reason to interfere," Berger continued. "The league of nations is merely an instrument for dividing the loot won in the world war. What influence would we have on a delegate sent to the league selected by Coolidge. We have some influence in Great Britain, with a labor party in power, or in Sweden or Denmark, but not the United States."

Court—Back Door to League.
He pointed out that the league was dominated by four great capitalist nations. With the league, he declared, capitalism is safe for 500 years, at least 200 or 300 years. He then pointed out that those who were for the league were Dwight Morrow, legal adviser of the House of Morgan, and similar agents of Wall Street. He said that it was when a 7,500,000 majority was piled up against the league, by workers and farmers voting instinctively against it, that the issue was shifted from the league of nations to the world court, which he said was the back door to the league.

"It would be criminal error to accept this proposition to join the league," Berger concluded. "I opposed this proposition at the Hamburg and Marsailles Congress of the social-

ist international, and I want to oppose it here."

Among those opposing the entry into the league were George R. Kirkpatrick, secretary of the party, who wrote the book, "War, What For?" Delegate Graham, of Idaho, who announced he was an Englishman, William O'Toole, of Maryland; Delegate Miller, of West Virginia while Delegate Levenberg, of Massachusetts, announced that the discussion made him dizzy, so that he didn't know where he was at.

Delegates supporting Hillquit were Alexander Kahn, of New York; G. A. Hohen, of St. Louis, Mo., among others.

What About the Socialists?

THAT question will be answered to some extent by the developments at the 1926 National Convention of the socialist party now being held at Pittsburgh, Pa. J. Louis Engdahl, editor of THE DAILY WORKER, is in Pittsburgh watching what is really taking place at this gathering of American socialists. He will give the results of his observations thru the columns of THE DAILY WORKER. If the question, "What About the Socialists?" interests you, and it should interest every thinking worker:

Get the Answer in THE DAILY WORKER



J. Ramsey MacDonald

RIGHT-WING leader of the British Labor Party and former premier of England is quoted as saying about the great conflict precipitated by the declaration of martial law in England, "I still believe in British fair play, but after Monday I may have to adjust that view."

8,000 Workers Jam Coliseum on May Day

(Continued from page 1.)

workers in America Foster said, "Fitzpatrick gave up the fight for a labor party but we have not."

Support DAILY WORKER.
Lovestone declared, "This May Day sees Russia the citadel of hope for the workers and a citadel of terror for the world bourgeoisie." Lovestone appealed to the workers to get behind their only daily paper, THE DAILY WORKER.

Cannon urged solidarity behind the cause of the Passaic strikers, "The spirit and mettle of the American working class will be tested by the extent to which they rally to the defense of the Passaic textile strikers. He asked all present to carry the message of the textile strike to their local unions and fraternal organizations and to enroll the widest possible number of workers for the fight to free West-bord and other arrested strikers and has to win the strike."

The Young Strikers.

Fred G. Biedenkapp, secretary of International Workers' Aid, introduced the two young textile strikers to the audience. Nancy Sandosky, 19-year-old girl strike leader recounted in a militant style her experiences with the Jersey thugs and mill barons and expressed the determination of the strikers to hold out until all their demands are granted. Frank Bengi, one of the Lodi mill workers, told of the unbearable conditions of the textile workers and showed by his fire and enthusiasm, which the audience readily caught, that the strikers were out for victory and nothing less.

Resolution.

A motion was made from the floor pledging the solidarity of the assembled workers with the brave strikers of Passaic. Another resolution presented from the floor asked that a message be sent from the meeting to the British strikers as follows, "To the British Workers on this International May Day. Greetings to you from 8,000 workers of Chicago in demonstration assembled. Your heroic resistance against the greedy onslaught of the coal barons is a struggle to free the world working class." Both resolutions were carried unanimously.

Pioneers.

The Young Pioneers opened the meeting with a tableaux depicting Lenin showing the way to power for the workers. Young Jack Cohen, a young pioneer, delivered a masterful address in which he warned working class parents against the dangers of capitalist educational institutions and asked them to send their children to the Young Pioneers who will give them a good proletarian education.

Entertainment.

The Lithuanian Children's chorus of 150 voices sang the International. The music was supplied by the "Waukegan Workers' Band." A dancing specialty was staged by artists from the Chicago Opera Ballet and the Freiheit Singing Society rendered several excellent numbers. A group recitation was given by the Young Pioneers. Two youngsters in overalls manned an anvil with sledge-hammers while a chorus of voices recited revolutionary verse. The collection at the meeting amounted to more than \$500.00.

Compositors Work 75 Hour Week in the New Orleans Times-Picayune

INDIANAPOLIS.—(FP)—Scales in union and nonunion printing offices show that the New Orleans Times-Picayune pays many employees \$1.05 an hour straight-time and works them in many instances 75 hours a week during the busy season at straight time; that a few receive \$1.25 an hour under the same conditions and hours; that many receive 75c an hour for the same class of work and hours; and that this same paper has a blanket insurance policy on the lives of its employees, void if by reason of age or disability the employee leaves the paper or is fired for cause, real or fancied.

Carmen Aid Waitresses.
DETROIT.—(FP)—Representatives of the Detroit street car men's union are aiding the Waitresses Association organization campaign by bringing pressure on proprietors of restaurants near car bars.

DARROW WAIVES MISTRIAL RIGHT IN SWEET CASE

Witnesses Continue to Forget

By C. O'BRIEN ROBINSON.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., May 2.—Prosecutor Robert M. Toms and attorney of defense Clarence Darrow, waived their right to ask for a mistrial in the case of Henry Sweet on the grounds that Charles Thorne, a jurymen, served in jury duty in the circuit court within two months of the Sweet trial.

At 2 o'clock, the other 11 jurors were excused and Mr. Thorne was examined regarding the technical disqualification. Had the attorneys not agreed to pass on him in spite of this technical point, it would have resulted in a mistrial and set back the trial ten days.

Witnesses Continue Testimony.

The testimony of witnesses for the state continued today under the fire of Darrow's cross-examination. A strenuous effort is being made by Darrow to wring from witnesses the admission that a mob was in front of the Sweet house in the night of the shooting and also to get an impression from members of the Waterworks Improvement Association as to the purpose of that organization.

Members continue to state that they know nothing about the purpose other than for "improvement of the community." Darrow charges that the real purpose of the organization is to keep Negroes out of "white neighborhoods" and in this specific case to keep Dr. Sweet from moving into the premises at Garland and Charlevoix Sts.

Police Break Up May Meeting in Pittsburgh

(Continued from Page 1)

anything that had been attempted in years.

East Pittsburgh.

East Pittsburgh is famed for its Westinghouse plant, employing thirty thousand workers, and a Carnegie steel plant. Engdahl told of the arrests in Pittsburgh and called on the workers of the whole Pittsburgh district to organize their strength to combat this black reaction in the home of Secretary of the Treasury "Andy" Mellon and Secretary of Labor Davis. Engdahl delivered the greetings of the Chicago district worker correspondence conference to the Westinghouse worker correspondents who have among them "Sande," "Andy" and other worker correspondents who were members of the first group of worker correspondents organized in this country.

"It Is The Jail."

The famed Lincoln highway passes thru East Pittsburgh and goes by the Westinghouse plant. There is a continuous stream of automobiles going thru and because so many autoists were in the habit of asking if this is the western penitentiary of Pennsylvania the Westinghouse people had a huge electric sign put up blazoning the fact that it is the Westinghouse Electric plant. Saturday midnight the huge structure was ablaze with light and running full force. The Westinghouse plant did not recognize May Day any more than the police of Pittsburgh.

Reserve Decision.

Decision in the cases of J. Louis Engdahl and Abram Jakira was reserved by the local magistrates' court until Monday, when the arrests of the two Communists at Saturday's May Day meeting came up for hearing. Communists and sympathizers were in court with Engdahl and Jakira.

The case was called at eight o'clock Sunday morning. "What would you do in Chicago if you were denied a permit to hold a meeting? would you go ahead and violate the law?" The magistrate asked Engdahl. "In the first place no permits are demanded for hall meetings in Chicago," replied Engdahl, "if they were demanded and denied, as they are here, I would certainly hold a protest meeting and test such an ordinance in the courts."

To Test City Ordinance.

Attorney George J. Shaffer appeared for the Communists and announced that the ordinance under which Carnegie Hall was closed against the local May Day meeting would be challenged in the effort to maintain the right of assemblage for Pittsburgh's workers.

"This is just the kind of a case that we have been waiting for," said Shaffer. "It will be fought to a finish." No interference has been encountered so far by any of the other May Day meetings in the Pittsburgh district according to all reports received.

\$14,000 Given to Nashville Scab Printing School

NEW ORLEANS.—(FP)—Approximately \$14,000, with the promise of more where that came from, was subscribed by members of the Master Printers Assn., in session in New Orleans, to enlarge the printing trade school at Nashville which fights the Typographical union by turning out half-baked printers.

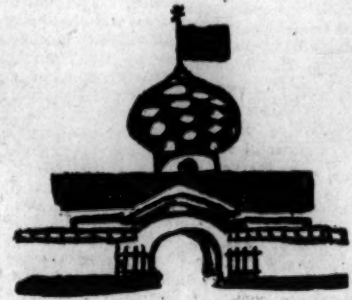
The American Worker Correspondent is out.

THE BIG PRIZE

In the Third Annual

NATIONAL BUILDERS' CAMPAIGN

Ending July 4



A TRIP TO MOSCOW!



THIS WAY—

The country is divided into fifteen districts. Every district is set a certain quota giving all an equal chance. The district securing the highest percentage of its quota will elect a worker to attend the Sixth Congress of the Communist International in MOSCOW—ALL EXPENSES PAID.

The Election

Only those are entitled to vote who have points to their credit. Names of all these and their votes will be published and ballots will be sent to them. Each point will count for a vote.

No one can be a candidate for the trip to Moscow unless he has secured 1,000 points (10 yearly subs to THE DAILY WORKER—or equivalent).

AND THIS WAY—

In addition to the district reaching the highest percentage of its quota every district which secures a total of 40,000 points to its credit will also be entitled to elect from among the individuals who score more than 1,000 points one comrade to make the trip to Moscow.

The Book

A 24-page pamphlet sent free on request will tell you how you can be a candidate and also win other prizes. Send for it and

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Workers (Communist) Party A. F. of L. Bureaucracy Tools of Imperialism

By BERT MILLER,
District Organizer, Boston.

FOR many years the American Federation of Labor bureaucracy has maintained a policy of total disregard of the unorganized workers. It has catered consistently to the privileged upper strata of the workers endeavoring to safeguard their monopoly over a few crumbs with which American imperialism has designed to part. It has ignored completely the demands of the unorganized workers, the most exploited section of the working class. In the spring of this year the Central Labor Union of Boston, with the full support of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, issued a general call for the unorganized.

An impressive demonstration including 7,500 workers was staged on April 11. One hundred thousand membership cards are being printed to enlist new members for the labor movement. Three important and unorganized industries have been chosen as the starting point of an organization campaign. Have the reactionaries chosen to mend their ways? Have they reformed overnight? What is the explanation of this remarkable change of front?

The Federal Reserve bank of Boston reports in its April Bulletin that "the key industries of New England continue to report a relatively small volume of new business." James H. Hustis, retired president of the Boston & Maine railroad, in an interview published April 4, says: "New England may no longer dominate to the extent that it did some years ago in such important industries as textiles, shoes and so forth." Senator Butler of Massachusetts, in a recent speech, speaks of the "adverse conditions now existing brought about in large part by the importation of vast quantities of foreign goods to our markets, taking away the employment of our workers and the prosperity of our people."

Speaking of the textile situation, C. T. Revere of Munds & Winslow comments: "Without a deliberate excursion into pessimism, we feel that frankness permits the statement that the textile industry is now in a state of apparently progressive depression." Finally the Boston Reserve bank writes that "shoe production the country over is relatively low."

These authoritative statements prove beyond a shadow of a doubt that New England is in the throes of developing economic crisis which holds forth a prospect of severe trials for the workers in the near future. So evident is this because that the American Federation of Labor bureaucracy has been compelled to take cognizance of it and has been forced to take steps toward the organization of the unorganized in order to maintain wages, hours and working conditions at their present standard and save the labor movement of New England from complete disintegration and destruction.

Under the pressure of economic facts the reactionaries are making a few dramatic gestures—gestures which involve no conflict with the bosses and which give the impression that something is being done. The April 11 parade, while good in its way, was such a dramatic gesture—nothing

more, unless it is followed up by an intensive organization campaign. The printing of 100,000 union membership cards is more dramatic. Those who look to the American Federation of Labor bureaucracy for early organization work are doomed to quick disappointment, for an organization drive—a real organization drive—means conflict with the forces of big business and the government—it means strikes—it means struggle. These terms are hateful to the American Federation of Labor bureaucracy. The drive will bring no results unless the Communists, the vanguard of the working class, are on the job. If the Communists appreciate the seriousness of the situation, if they apply themselves diligently to the organization campaign, if they take the lead everywhere, then and only then can we expect some tangible results. If the Communists are apathetic, if they do not devote themselves to this supremely important task, it is certain that the workers of New England will be the defenseless object of the most vicious onslaughts of the factory owners. Indeed the workers of New England will be in much the same position as the workers of England today. New England in American, like England for the world, was once the leading workshop. Like England, too, with its equipment antiquated and its markets captured by more strategically located centers, New England must reduce labor costs in order to regain its lost supremacy. The English workers are well prepared for the attack. In comparison with the well-organized workers of England, the weak labor movement of New England (particularly in the textile, shoe and metal industry) is totally unprepared.

The task for our party is a big one requiring all of its energy and power. But it is a worthy one holding forth the possibility of a tremendous increase of our influence and prestige among the workers if we tackle it in an organized, intelligent manner.

Organization Steps.
First and foremost every party member must be a member of a trade union if one exists in his industry or town. Comrades should take a leading part in spurring the union to activity. An organization campaign should be started by each local union. Rank and file organization committees should be organized. Discriminatory features against Negroes, women, youth, foreigners, or unskilled workers should be abolished. High initiation fees, prohibitory examinations, restrictive rules and regulations must be done away with. The door of the labor movement must be open to all. Agitation should take the form of leaflets, factory gate meetings, mass meetings, articles in the press. Union products should be advertised. Groups of unions, central labor bodies, local national unions, language and fraternal organizations, political groups, should be asked to co-operate. The campaign should be used simultaneously to popularize the left wing slogans of "Amalgamation," "Shop Committees," "Trade Union Unity," "Labor Party," etc., and to push forward the party and its general program.

Where no organization exists our units should take a prominent part in

building a union. A preliminary study should be made as to the kind of workers (age, nationality, skill, citizenship, political tendencies, sex, etc.). The number of shops, number of workers, number in each craft and department, working conditions (wages, hours, seasons, sanitation, etc.), organizations, unions, which can help rules (initiation, dues, requirements), company unions, financial condition of the industry and the firm involved, the physical layout of the plant (exits, stairways, washrooms, lunchroom, car lines, etc.). All these points are important considerations in planning a campaign. The campaign should result not only in the growth of union membership, but also in the growth of shop committees and the physical layout of the plant without taking an oath of allegiance to the King, was defeated.

De Valera then resigned as chairman of the republican political organization and has founded a new movement called the Sons of Destiny. Those opposed to De Valera's policy refuse to recognize the Free State parliament or participate in any but the Irish Republican government. Mr. O'Daugherty said, however, that he and General Aiken are not committing themselves on this side of the water to either of the republican factions. Each has a position but considers it unwise to divulge it here where united support is being given to the republican movement as a whole. The republicans of both factions are in agreement on refusing to take the Free State oath and on driving the British flag from Ireland and when the test comes will pull together.

Pittsburgh Lays Plans to Win the Silk Moscow Banner

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 2.—At a meeting of the agitprop committee and The DAILY WORKER agents at the party office, 805 S. James Court, Comrade Scarville presented the drive and then every one explained their part in working out plans as how best to put the drive across.

It was agreed that Pittsburgh could win the banner in order to further speed up the drive it was decided to hold a DAILY WORKER Booster membership meeting with a program, eats and drinks.

The affair will be held Saturday, May 8, 8 p. m., at the Russian Technical Aid Hall, 1522 Fifth Ave., third floor. Every comrade must attend this meeting.

Long Beach Hears Lecture on China

LONG BEACH, Cal., May 2.—William Schneiderman, sub-director of the Workers (Communist) Party, addressed an overflow meeting on "Russia and China" under the auspices of the Long Beach Open Forum at the Municipal Auditorium annex. While he was speaking he had competition in the person of General Mitchell, who spoke, next door in the auditorium proper on his controversy with the war department. A Chinese speaker, S. P. Lee, expressed great pleasure that a Communist had presented the case of the exploited peoples of China so clearly to the side of the other imperialist adventurers in the Orient.

Trumbull Speaks at Youngstown on May 9

YOUNGSTOWN, O., May 2.—Walter Trumbull now touring the country for the International Labor Defense Council speaks in Youngstown Sunday, May 9 at 8 p. m., at the Ukrainian Hall, 525½ West Rayen Ave. Workers residing in Columbiana county, Farrell, Sharon, Bessemer, New Castle, are urged to attend the Youngstown meeting.

Aiken, General of Irish Army, Talks at Rally

(Continued from Page 1)

Irish people would vote to establish an independent Irish Republic in the thirty-two counties of Ireland. The Free State government does not represent the Irish nation. It is a tool of Great Britain and is not recognized by true Irishmen.

Joseph O'Daugherty, member of the Irish republican parliament from county Donegal who is accompanying General Aiken on his American tour, explained the recent differences that have occurred in the republican ranks. There has been a rift between followers of Eamon De Valera, president of the Irish Republic and supporters of Mary MacSweeney. At the recent convention—the Ard Fheis—of the republicans, De Valera's policy of entering the Free State parliament and overthrowing it from the inside without taking an oath of allegiance to the King, was defeated.

De Valera then resigned as chairman of the republican political organization and has founded a new movement called the Sons of Destiny. Those opposed to De Valera's policy refuse to recognize the Free State parliament or participate in any but the Irish Republican government. Mr. O'Daugherty said, however, that he and General Aiken are not committing themselves on this side of the water to either of the republican factions. Each has a position but considers it unwise to divulge it here where united support is being given to the republican movement as a whole. The republicans of both factions are in agreement on refusing to take the Free State oath and on driving the British flag from Ireland and when the test comes will pull together.

Meeting Arranged under the Auspices of the Illinois Section of the American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic. A collection of pledges and cash for the republican cause amounted to more than six thousand dollars and will be sent to Ireland to aid the fight of all republican forces.

In an interview with The DAILY WORKER after the meeting, General Aiken was asked about the relations between the labor movement in Ireland and the republican cause. He said that a large majority of republican supporters were workers and that the rank and file of the unions in Ireland are fighters for the republic.

Connelly's Path.
"At the time, however," said the general "of the Free State treaty with England, the leaders of the Irish labor movement were actuated more by looking after the economic security of their followers than anything else. This caused them to away from the path laid down for the labor movement by its great leader James Connolly and caused dissatisfaction among the rank and file. The workers still believe in Connolly and can be depended upon to fight for the republic when the show down comes."

Army is Strong.
When asked about the republican army, General Aiken said, "The army, of course, is illegal, anyone known to be connected with it is liable to severe punishment under the reason act, but it is there and it is strong. I cannot divulge any figures but I can say it is strong enough to challenge the power of England when the time comes. We are not hoping for another civil war. But we are ready to defend the sovereignty of the Irish republic."

From Chicago, General Aiken and Mr. O'Daugherty are proceeding to St. Paul, St. Louis and other points to speak at Irish republican rallies and collect funds for the republican movement.

Bobby Leach Dies.
CHRIST CHURCH, N. Z., April 29.—Bobby Leach, who achieved fame when he went over Niagara Falls in a barrel, died today of injuries received in slipping down an orange peel.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

RIFFS REJECT PROPOSALS OF IMPERIALISTS

Tribesmen Refuse to Lay Down Arms

(Special to The Daily Worker)

OUJDA, French Morocco, May 2.—The proposals of the French and Spanish imperialists that the Rifians disarm, submit to the imperialist tool, the Sultan of Morocco, agree to the exile of Abd-el-Krim from Morocco and all other Moors countries, and agree to advance of French and Spanish troops six miles into the territory taken from the French and Spanish armies by the Rifians, were rejected by Abd-el-Krim and counter proposals presented.

The counter-proposals are a reiteration of the demands of the Rifians made at the beginning of their revolt against the French and Spanish imperialists. The Rifians, in their counter-proposal, insist on the autonomy of the Rif country without submission to the Sultan of Morocco, absolute refusal of Abd-el-Krim to go into exile, acknowledgment of Krim's right to exploit the Rifian territory by the use of foreign capital, and disarmament of Rifians only on their own initiative.

Reject Imperialist Proposals.
This counter-proposal of the Rifians and the absolute rejection of the terms of peace offered them by the French and Spanish delegates came close on the ultimatum of the French and Spanish generals, which declared that Abd-el-Krim must either agree to the four proposals made by the imperialists or else, the war would be renewed.

The counter-proposal of the Rifians was brought to the Rif delegation by a Rif warrior, Hammouch Ben Hage, 67, who ran seventy miles, leaving Krim's headquarters at sunset and arriving at Oujda at sunrise.

The Spanish delegates have been very restive and have insisted time again on breaking off negotiations and advancing their army into the Rif country. Both French and Spanish generals have had their troops ready to march against the Rifians and the ultimatum to the Rifians that they must either accept the terms of the peace or that the war would be renewed is made two weeks before the Rifian harvest.

Fear Rif Harvest.
The imperative of the imperialists to war now on the Rif is due to the fact that in two weeks the Rif harvest will have begun. If negotiations are protracted another two weeks the imperialists realize that the grain will have ripened and the Rifians will have enough food to carry on the war for another year.

Tribe Revolts.
Beni Mestara, who accepted the French rule and did not join the Rifian forces, has now revolted. The French sent a strong army detachment to put down this rebellion. The French troops were able with the use of light artillery to stop the advance of the revolting tribe. This tribe is expected to join the forces of Krim as soon as the new offensive of the French and Spanish troops are launched against the Rifians.

The Rifians are preparing for a long struggle. All of the tribesmen are being kept in readiness to stem any advance of the Franco-Spanish troops.

Minn. Union Advocate Regrets Attitude of A. F. of L. on Passaic

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 2.—"A. F. of L. Falls in an Emergency" is the title of an editorial by the Minnesota Union Advocate, official organ of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor. The editorial regrets that Pres. Green found it impossible to help the 15,000 unorganized Passaic textile workers unless the United Textile Workers, the A. F. of L. union, took action.

"This is poor consolation to the strikers," the editorial declares, "as there is no indication that anything will be done by that union to meet the acute situation. There is no question about the merits of the demands of the strikers, but on account of jurisdictional principles the A. F. of L. has its hands tied. The United does not seem to have much strength and has shown no disposition to take any part in the Passaic conflict."

Fascist Dictator Harangues Italian Chamber of Deputies

ROME, April 30.—In his usual bombastic manner the fascist dictator, Benito Mussolini, declared that assassins' bullets had no "terror for him" and that they would not force him to hide and separate himself from the "fascist masses." This harangue was made at a special session of the fascist controlled chamber of deputies.

Antonio Casertano, the fascist puppet president of the Italian chamber of deputies, in his welcome to Mussolini repeatedly declared that "God has given him to us; woe to whoever touches him."

Augusto Turati, general secretary of the fascist party, also spoke.

Watch the Saturday Magazine Section for new features every week. This is a good issue to give to your fellow worker.

Labor Demonstrates Thruout the World on International Day

(Continued from Page 1)

stration in the congress hall the demonstrators marched to Hyde Park.

Paris Celebrates May Day.
PARIS, May 2.—Thousands of Parisian workers demonstrated in the streets of Paris. Open air meetings were held in the different sections of the city. All taxi-cab drivers were on strike as well as barbers, carpenters, painters and workers in other trades. The French government is contemplating making May 1st the legal Labor Day of France.

Austrian Workers Demonstrate.
VIENNA, May 2.—The May Day celebrations in Vienna were the most imposing in history. Virtually all of the workers and their families paraded under red flags. Despite police provocations the meetings ended orderly.

Fascist Forbid Demonstrations.
ROME, May 2.—The attempt on the part of the fascist butchers to prevent revolutionary workers from celebrating May Day met with dismal failure. Thousands of workers in Turin, Milan, Rome and other industrial centers refused to work on that day and participated in May Day demonstrations. Arrests were made by the fascists in many towns. In Rome Deputy Bondoni, a Communist, and a group of workers were arrested by the fascist police.

The fascists threatened all workers that celebrated May Day with jail. Mussolini's gang has decreed that April 21, Rome's birthday, shall be the legal labor day.

Mexicans Unions Celebrate May Day.
MEXICO CITY, May 2.—All Mexican labor joined in the celebration of May 1. The Mexican unions called on their membership to cease work and participate in the demonstrations. Even the waiters in hotels and cafes joined the celebrations leaving many American pleasure seekers go hungry for the day. No newspapers were published as all printers joined the celebration. The telephone and telephone services were suspended. A parade of 100,000 workers showed the strength of the unions in Mexico City.

Even drug stores were closed. The physicians also joined in the celebration of May Day. Emergency stations were created in various parts of the city by the trades unions to care for any calls for medical aid.

10,000 Parade in Tokio.
TOKIO, May 2.—In spite of the drastic powers given to the police to crush all May Day demonstrations and proclamations issued many days before May 1 prohibiting demonstrations, 10,000 trades unionists marched thru the street of Tokio carrying banners demanding better living conditions. Similar demonstrations were staged in Osaka and other cities. Tokio is facing a strike of the electrical workers employed by the Tokio Electric company.

Harvester Trust Head Fears Ex-Wife May Get \$8,000,000 Fund

Attorneys for Harold F. McCormick, millionaire head of the International Harvester company, filed an appeal with the United States circuit court of appeals here, from the decision of Federal Judge Robert C. Baltzell at Indianapolis, dismissing his suit against his former wife, Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick, in which he seeks to preserve an \$8,000,000 trust fund for his granddaughter, Anita Oser.

McCormick, who after his divorce from the daughter of John D. Rockefeller, married Ganna Walska, opera singer, asked in his suit that his former wife be restrained from obtaining any interest on the big trust fund set aside by Rockefeller for certain of his heirs.

The suit is being pressed by McCormick as guardian for his granddaughter, the daughter of Matilda McCormick Oser and Max Oser, her Swiss riding master husband.

The case was dismissed by Judge Baltzell on the ground that he lacked jurisdiction.

Must Support Wife and Children or Lose His Diamond Fillings

Julius Caloway and a diamond filling in his tooth are faced with a parting of the ways unless Julius contributes \$10 a week to the support of his wife and three children. This was the decree of Judge John J. Lupe before whom Julius was hauled on a non-support charge.

The diamond which Judge Lupe threatens to confiscate if Caloway doesn't provide food for his family, was inserted in a gold filling in one of Caloway's front teeth ten years ago.

Indict Durkin for Auto Steal.
Two indictments, each charging Martin Durkin with violation of the Dyer act, were returned by a federal grand jury. Durkin, already awaiting trial on murder charges brought by a Cook county grand jury, is alleged to have transported one stolen automobile from Chicago to Monroe, Mo., and another from Hammond, Ind., to Chicago.

MANY STRIKES ARE CALLED BY UNIONS MAY 1

Higher Wages and 5-Day Week Main Demands

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 2.—2,000 union painters voted to strike on May Day for an increase in wages from \$10.40 to \$11.00 a day. The painters' union rejected the compromise offer of the Master Painters' Association of \$10.60 a day.

Bricklayers Walk Out.
INDIANAPOLIS, May 2.—Over 350 union bricklayers have gone on strike. The bricklayers demand a 12½-cent an hour increase. Their present scale is \$1.50 an hour.

Bakery Workers Plan to Strike.
LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 2.—Jewish Bakers' Local No. 453 is planning to strike. The bosses encouraged by the actions of the Chamber of Commerce, refuse to sign the union agreement. The union has complete control over all shops. The tie-up will be 100% effective.

The Co-operative Bakery has already signed the union agreement and the bakery will be given over to the complete control of the union during the strike.

Carpenters go on Strike.
SOUTH BEND, May 2.—450 carpenters went on strike demanding a 10 per cent increase in wages and 44-hour week. The new scale would give the carpenters \$1.10 an hour. All building operations are completely tied up.

Strike For 5-Day Week.
VANCOUVER, B. C., May 2.—1,500 skilled construction workers are on strike demanding the 5-day week. Union carpenters, who have the support of the bricklayers and floor layers demand that Saturday be eliminated from the working schedule, thus reducing the working hours to five eight-hour days as against the present 44-hour week.

Russian I. L. D. Branch Will Stage Play for Passaic Strikers' Benefit

"Money Mad," a Russian play in 5 acts will be presented at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St., Sunday, May 9, for the benefit of the Passaic strikers. The affair is arranged by the Russian I. L. D. branch and is staged under the direction of the well known Russian actor L. Luganov. The following will participate in the play: E. Lees, W. Molseyenko, L. Zorin, L. Luganov, A. Kotor, M. Miklov and H. Flour. Beginning at 8 p. m. Admission 50 cents.

Los Angeles I. L. D. Will Hold Concert on Sunday, May 9

LOS ANGELES, May 2.—The first annual concert of the Sacco-Vanzetti Branch of the International Labor Defense will be held at the Co-Operative Center, 2706 Brooklyn Ave., Sunday evening, May 9, at 8:30 o'clock.

Chicago Class in Marx Capital Meets Tonight

The Chicago Workers' School class in Capital meets Monday, 8 p. m., at 19 South Lincoln St. The lesson assigned is from page 502-526, but a thorough review of the last session will also be given. Students are asked to be fully prepared. Gertrude Brown will lead the discussion.

May Day Greetings

FROM
SUB-SECTION 1 B,
FACTORY NUCLEUS 2 F,
NEW YORK.

May Day Greetings

FROM
SUB-SECTION 4 B,
situated in the
FUR WORKERS' DISTRICT.

Workers of the World Unite!
In Chinese.



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By Jas. H. Dolsen

A story of the rise of over three hundred million people—with Original Documents, Maps and Many Illustrations. \$1.00 Postpaid.

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Workers' Sports



A NEW working-class front of struggle against the bosses is beginning to develop—the sports front. All over the country workers' athletic and physical culture groups are springing into life, are affiliating to the Labor Sports Union and are challenging the bosses' monopoly of the sports activities of the youth.

The significance of this fact is but little appreciated by the labor movement as a whole, which is not awake to the real role of sports as an instrument of the employers. Even the most progressive elements of the labor movement are not as yet fully aware of the tremendous development of sports in this country, of its hold over the masses of workers, and of its power as an instrument of the employing class. Quite naturally, then, the urgency of fighting it thru the building of a workers' sport movement is but little appreciated.

Popularize Workers' Sports.
This deplorable condition brings to the fore the question of workers' sport correspondents. It will be the role of labor sports correspondents to popularize the idea of workers' sports independent from the control or influence of the bosses, to send in news of

Workers' Sports

The workers' sport and physical culture groups and in general to supply the labor press with information on the labor sports movement. It will also be the task of the labor sports correspondents to expose the anti-working class tendencies of capitalist sports—the patriotic, militaristic, open-shop speeches which are so often made at sports gatherings, the use of sports to control the young workers in the factories, etc.

The capitalist papers devote pages and pages to sport news. They employ scores of highly paid sports experts to write up this news.

Counteract Capitalist Propaganda.
Millions of workers in buying the capitalist papers to read this news read also the capitalist propaganda which it contains. A great deal can be done towards getting these workers to read the labor press by having it contain sports news—from a working class point of view, of course. This news it will be the function of the labor sports correspondents to supply. Let the slogan be:

Workers' sports news as against capitalist sports news.
Every worker athlete and sportsman a labor sports correspondent.

Workers' Sports

ROME, April 30.—In his usual bombastic manner the fascist dictator, Benito Mussolini, declared that assassins' bullets had no "terror for him" and that they would not force him to hide and separate himself from the "fascist masses." This harangue was made at a special session of the fascist controlled chamber of deputies.

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CRIPPLED MINERS THROWN OUT OF COMPANY HOUSES

Dare not Protest Against Mine Dangers

By a Worker Correspondent

About two years ago a fall of mine slate crippled John Garibush, miner at the Alicia mine property of the Pittsburgh Steel Co., for life. He has no hopes of ever going in the mines again to earn a living for his wife and six children.

John Garibush was considered by the Alicia Mine company as one of the best coal diggers for the company. Today his children and wife are facing starvation. The company has no use for Garibush. He is no good to the company because they cannot get profit out of him. The reward of the Pittsburgh Steel Coal company to Garibush after he had worked for more than six years was an order to get out of the company-house as the company needed the house for another worker.

Garibush now receives only the state compensation of \$12 a week. Out of this he pays \$2 a week for traveling expenses from Alicia mine to Uniontown, Pa., to see the doctor.

Can a man, wife and six children live on \$10 a week with the high cost of living in this part of the country? There are many crippled miners in this or any other coal mining section of the country as the result of the despotism of the coal companies like the Pittsburgh Steel Coal Co.

They not only paid the 1917 wage scale, but they also force the coal diggers to drive their own coal wagons out from their digging places indirectly.

Dare Not Protest.

If the coal diggers make any protest they will get fired. To drive a horse in the mine you must be experienced men. An inexperienced driver is likely to cause an accident.

Lack of timber supply to the diggers to make their working places is the cause of many more accidents.

Cheap production of coal by such greedy companies is more important than the life of miners and starvation of their wives and children. Who is to blame for this condition? I say that it is workers who disregard organization.

Wake up, workers! Let's organize in a solid mass. We must fight the master class sooner or later to better our conditions, so why wait until tomorrow? Why don't you think for yourselves?

WORKER CORRESPONDENTS MEET IN THE FIRST U. S. CONFERENCE AT CHICAGO

An earnest and enthusiastic group of workers composing the worker correspondents of Chicago and the nearby cities attended the first conference of the American worker correspondents of the Chicago district which was held on May 1st at 1902 West Division street.

The conference was called to launch the American worker correspondent movement in the United States, and those present showed determination to make the worker correspondent movement in this country one that will fulfill its role of fighting workers.

Jay Lovestone greeted the conference in the name of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party of America and pledged the worker correspondent movement every possible support. Other speakers were Alexander Bittelman, Charles Taylor, Communist senator of Montana, J. E. Snyder, representing the rural workers, Walt Carmon of the Daily Workers Builders' Club of Chicago and Nancy Markoff and M. A. Stolar, editors of the American worker correspondent.

The conference received a telegram of greeting from the worker correspondents' Pittsburgh, Pa. A full report of the conference with resolutions passed for future work will be given in the next issue of THE DAILY WORKER.

We need more news from the shops and factories. Send it in! WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!



to appear in the issue of Friday, May 7, awarded to Workers Correspondents for a story on wages, conditions—factory, trade union, etc. Make it short and give facts.

- 1ST PRIZE—"Romance of New Russia," by Magdalene Marx. A cloth-bound edition of a most interesting book by a noted French writer.
- 2ND PRIZE—"Social Forces in American History," a new issue in an attractive edition of the best known work on the subject.
- 3RD PRIZE—The Workers Monthly for six months. A prize that will prove a real pleasure.

Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 15, 1927



Bibi-Eibat left in ruins by czarism, restored by workers of revolutionary Russia.

Restoration of the Bibi-Eibat

By LUGHANSKI,
Worker Correspondent

AFTER the civil war the Baku, Soviet Georgia, working class received a bad heritage from the former proprietors, Nobel, Mantashev, Leonov and others. The bourgeoisie all emigrated and are now in western Europe and in other imperialist states. After fires and destruction of the bourgeois enterprises the industry was left in a miserable condition, the equipment being 95 per cent worn out and useless, since during the last years of the war the former owners did not renew them. But nevertheless despite the condition of the heritage received, the workers of the Bibi-Eibat district themselves began to restore the oil industry after the revolution.

Abroad our enemies write and shout that without "the bourgeoisie" the proletariat alone cannot restore industry. I would like to prove by the example of our own Bibi-Eibat oil fields how false this assertion is.

THE workers of Bibi-Eibat district have in a most determined manner set about the work of restoring the oil fields of this district, especially after 1921, when the civil war which had destroyed their forces came to an end. The restoration of the Bibi-Eibat oil fields has proceeded at an immense rate. There has been a considerable amount of new building at Bibi-Eibat; for instance, the machine workshop No. 1, named after the October revolution. In this workshop there were only a few benches, the premises being very small. But now it is considered the largest shop in the whole district. It has been greatly enlarged and the most important thing about it is that it now has a foundry which executes orders for castings for the whole district, whereas formerly castings were not produced in the Bibi-Eibat district. We have also had a new oil pipe line installed at Bibi-Eibat thru which all the oil extracted from the district passes and is then sent to its destination. This did not exist under the bourgeoisie. Is it not an achievement of the proletariat to have an oil pipe line in the district? Besides this, formerly, i. e., under the bosses, the workers who lived ten or eight versts away from their place of work went on foot or in wagons. Now under the proletarian rule the workers go to and from work in high-class coaches along the narrow-gauge line which we have laid down. This narrow-gauge railway makes a circle thru Bibi-Eibat, i. e., around the entire district thru the oil fields. Instead of steam locomotives, oil locomotives operate on this line. Our workers say that where formerly in the opinion of the bourgeoisie it was impossible to introduce anything to alleviate the life of the workers, now we can do everything that is helpful to the work as far as our strength and resources allow. In the whole Bibi-Eibat district and in general thruout the whole oil fields, the oil used to be extracted by man power, from which the workers very soon became disabled, losing their sight, while they often suffered from rheumatism in the legs. The workers thus suffered from this primitive method of extracting oil. It is clear that the bourgeoisie looked after the workers' health very

badly. But now under the Soviet power in our Baku, oil is not extracted by man power, the workers being replaced by pumps. These pumps, although not completely but only by 54 per cent, have nevertheless replaced the workers. During the short period of its existence, during eight years, the workers' and peasants' government has done what the bourgeoisie could not do during tens and hundreds of years. In a few more years' time these pumps will replace the oil extracting workers by 100 per cent. The workers call these pumps "Red extractors." Altogether in the Bibi-Eibat district pumps are installed in more than half of the oil borings in operation. Is this not an achievement for the workers?

Here is something else which will strike still more every class-conscious European worker. Our achievements with boring installations over an area one-half the size of the former Bibi-Eibat district called "Bukhta." On the Bibi-Eibat "Bukhta" territory part of the sea has been reclaimed over an area 249,300 hectares. This work was begun in 1907, but it was stopped in 1917. Twenty-six thousand six hundred hectares called "Kovsh" remained to be reclaimed within the "Bukhta" area and this work is being completed now. All the reclaimed but not yet fully developed "Bukhta" territory goes by the name of the V. I. Lenin area. It comprises 249,300 hectares. We enclose a photo of it (No. 61), giving a general view of the Bibi-Eibat "Bukhta."

THRUOUT this reclaimed part of the "Bukhta" boring towers are being erected. From the end of 1922 and up to 1. 1. 26, 95 such boring towers were erected. Of these 45 are working, in 13 the boring process is still going on and in the remaining 37 the preparatory work for boring operations goes on successfully at an increased rate and, as we say, with special " gusto." The reclaiming work with all the construction of boring towers in the Ilyich "Bukhta" only began at the end of 1922. The Bukhta has only been three years in existence, and yet what an amount of work has been done and how the whole place is teeming with energy!

Since its establishment three years ago boring operations in the "Bukhta" have been done over an area of 27,310 metres, exclusive of the trial borings. The workers work so intensively and make such efforts that in 1925 boring operations were carried out over 11,153,720 metres. This is due to the fact that all the workers are fully conscious that whatever they do they do for themselves—for the Soviet state. Since the establishment of the "Bukhta" industry up to January 1, 1926, 428,435,713 tons of oil have been extracted; 20,802,620 tons were obtained from oil springs. This is what working-class management means, this is how the proletarians of the Baku Bibi-Eibat oil district work.

SOVIET miners work proudly and boldly, perfecting the technique of their industry as they go along. Thus the entire industry of the Ilyich "Bukhta" is carried on by means of pumps—"Red extractors." There are altogether 44 pumps in the "Bukhta." The exploitation is carried on in the covered-in system, which is, of course, very profitable, as with this method of exploitation all the gas is collected in special receptacles and is put to good use. There were no such technical improvements under the bourgeoisie, under the former Bibi-Eibat employers—Nobel, Shibaev, Rothchild, and all such companies.

Under the bourgeoisie all the oil as it came out of the soil was collected in a wooden tank or in mud-walled sheds. Everything was open, and the risk of sudden conflagration was great. But now the oil flows into hermetically closed tanks which are also adapted to the collection of gas. For the time being all the collected gas goes thru special pipes to heat ovens and all the dwellings in the Bibi-Eibat district, as well as for the heating of the steam boilers of the "Leonid Kras-

sin" electrical station in Bellovo, to which the gas is conducted thru a special 14-inch main pipe.

In order to utilize all the gas of the industry gasolene works are being constructed on the "Bukhta" territory to turn the gas into gasolene. Since we learned to collect the gas we will also learn to make use of all its component parts. This, you see, is what a proletariat in power can do.

MAIN pipes for the conduct of gas and other structures are nearing their completion thruout the industrial area. The entire "Bukhta" is divided into three independent enterprises with a joint administration of the "Ilyich" industrial group. The staff in the "Bukhta" enterprises consists of 530 manual and office workers. Electricity is the power used in the enterprises. All the boring processes, two exceptions, "the Bukhta" are conducted according to the newest improved methods. The photo No. 55, on which No. 24 shows the working of the old process, which will not continue much longer, as it is unproductive and dilapidated.

Therefore, preparations are made for the adoption of the covered-in system, which, of course, useful and profitable for proletarian social economy. The Soviet economy, which inherited backward methods of production in our oil fields, has been able to make such improvements and to intensify production to such an extent because it has a united concentrated economy which is developing on socialist lines. The quantity of gas extracted from oil is 23,069,860 tons.

WE did not rest content with the work in the "Bukhta" described by me, but made up our minds also to make use of the sea. For investigation purposes an experimental boring apparatus has been erected in the most southern end of the "Shikhov" cape, on a part of the "Bukhta" not yet reclaimed. The oil produced in 24 hours in the "Bukhta" amounts to 132,678 tons. Just imagine what a difference between the production now and that under the capitalists of the pre-war period—up to 1914 only 1,150,999 tons were produced from 321 springs, counting only very productive springs, the total number of springs being 421. At present under the Soviet government everything has been reconstructed and the results are utterly different. With 253 springs, namely 163 less than before (all of them working) we produce 111,058 tons. If we take the most productive springs, formerly their number was 321 and at present only 253.

In accordance with the production program and the additional program for the current 1925-26 business year, 36 boring towers will be put up and start work in the "Bukhta." This program provides for the production of 5,570,233 tons. Thruout the Bibi-Eibat district the program for 1925-26 is bigger than pre-war programs, as it is proposed to do boring along 35,844 metres, whilst in 1913 boring was done along 25,177 metres, namely, 40 per cent less. It is proposed to increase the production of the district to 86,572,000 pounds (in 1914 the production was 72.1 million pounds, or 1,180,999 tons, in 1913 93.3 million pounds, or 1,528,307 tons).

Being able to achieve such results the workers know that their well-being depends on the state of the Soviet economy. The workers say that we were not only able to unfold red banners and fight with the bourgeoisie, but we also know how to build up our workers' and peasants' socialist economy.

Greetings from the Bibi-Eibat workers.
Lughanski,
Worker Correspondent.

\$100,000 Mail Robbery.

From the office of Chief Postal Inspector Grant E. Miller came word today that two pouches of registered mail, valued at \$100,000, were stolen from the platform of the Big Four station at Lafayette, Ind., recently.

U. S. TRADE WITH SOVIETS CERTAIN TO ALTER POLICY

Coolidge Still Adheres to Old Demands

(Special to The Daily Worker)

(WASHINGTON, May 2.—The refusal of the Coolidge administration to give its approval to the W. Averill Harriman scheme for financing Soviet trade with Germany thru American bankers calls attention to the anomalous relationship between this country and the Soviet Republic.

Trade between the two countries is rapidly increasing and has already passed the pre-war figures. Until 1914 the American imports into Russia constituted but 5.7 per cent of that country's total imports. Now, however, 30 per cent of the Russian purchases abroad are made in this country. Even without legal trade relationships such as Great Britain possesses, the United States now does a business 1 1/2 times that of England with the Soviets.

U. S. Exports Growing.

America's exports to the Soviet Union comprise raw materials, especially cotton, and machinery, such as tractors. In the south the price of cotton, the major agricultural product, has been maintained at a level profitable to the planters to a considerable degree by the large Soviet purchases. Soviet exports to America are comparatively small so that a strong balance of trade runs in this country's favor.

An immense increase in the Russian trade could take place were regular trade relations established and long-term credits made available.

Economic Determinism.

This rapid increase in the last two years of trade with the Soviet Union and the growing conviction that it is firmly established in power for some time to come, together with the developing purchasing power of the Russian masses as expressed thru the agency of its governmental organs, is bringing about a change in sentiment among some of the most powerful groups in the ruling class. The recent statement of Ivy L. Lee, publicity agent for the Standard Oil interests and at times of J. P. Morgan & company, and other very influential concerns, advocating the recognition of the Soviet government is an instance in point.

Lack of Economic Determinism.

On the other hand there is the recent resolution of the New York chamber of commerce calling for the refusal of such recognition until foreign property rights are restored, and the general attitude of the industrial and financial groups who have as yet no expectation of direct benefits sufficient to make up for the impetus to "Bolshevik" propaganda which they fear would be the natural and immediate result of such action. The state department is still under control of the latter influences.

"Cautious Cal's Position."

Frank B. Kellogg, the ultra-reactionary who runs the department, together with President Coolidge, bases his opposition to recognition on the familiar grounds that have characterized this government's dealings with the Soviet Union from its establishment.

These are, in the first place, that the Soviet Union shall recognize the unqualified property right of foreigners in that country, including in particular the restitution of property formerly belonging to citizens of the U. S. and the acknowledgment of the Kerenky debts to the American treasury. The second demand is that what Kellogg terms "Soviet-Russian Communist propaganda" in America shall cease at once and forever.

There is no probability that these conditions would be agreed to by the Soviets. They claim correctly, and are able to point to the United States for confirmation of their attitude, that the determination of what are property "rights" rests in the jurisdiction of a government itself. The Soviets have decided that their public policy shall not recognize the right of private ownership in land and that he power of their state apparatus and its constitution shall be exclusively adapted to working class purposes. To grant the demand for the general recognition of foreign property rights would be to undo what they have thus far accomplished.

The second demand, for the cessation of what Kellogg ignorantly terms "Soviet Russian Communist propaganda," is based on the conviction of our secretary of state that Communism is an imported movement which would die out but for its nourishment from Moscow. It would be just as logical for the Soviet government to refuse to recognize the United States because the chamber of commerce of this country is continually organizing and supporting reaction against the working class all over the world. Insofar as that is a demand for the isolation of the Communist International from influence in this country, the demand, of course, would never be granted.

The American Worker Correspondent is out. Did you get your copy? Hurry up! Send in your sub! It's only 60 cents.

Chinese Railwaymen's Unions Hold National Congress at Tientsin

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TIENTSIN, (By Mail)—The Third National Railwaymen's Union Congress was held here on February 7 and continued for nine days. 58 delegates attended representing 110,000 workers on 18 railroads. The general council of the federation has been established here.

The position of the rail workers and their work is illustrated by the character and scope of the resolutions passed. These included telegrams congratulating and encouraging the workers of the Soviet Union, the Canton nationalist government, the Kuomintang armies of the north, the strikers at Hangkong and Canton, and strong protests against the militarists' massacres of the working class and poor peasants.

Resolutions were passed on needed labor legislation, the relation of the railway workers and peasants to political parties, co-operative schemes, on the organization of workers' defense corps, and for measures to punish traitors to the labor movement.

Praise Soviet Movement.

Representatives of the Chinese workers employed on the Chinese Eastern railway, which is operated jointly by the Chinese and the Soviets under a Soviet manager, related the conditions on that road. They praised very highly the 8-hour work day and the good treatment accorded them.

Congratulatory telegrams were received from the International Peasants' Union, the Kuomintang, the Communist Party, and the Red International of Labor Unions at Moscow.

Canton Correspondent Reveals Capitalist Lie About Hospital Closing

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CANTON (Mail).—Capitalist papers abroad have spread the story that the Chinese are trying to starve out the foreign-owned hospital here. This is untrue.

The hospital, termed the Canton Hospital, is a private institution, founded by an American as a money-making establishment.

What happened was that the 55 Chinese employees, who had been for long miserably underpaid and overworked at very long hours, finally asked for an improvement in conditions. They became a unit of the Canton Miscellaneous Workers' Society, or union.

Employer Repudiates Agreement.

Negotiations were carried on by the department of labor and agriculture with the hospital management and an agreement reached. The next day when the workers reported for duty the agreement was repudiated and those workers unwilling to go back on the employer's terms were notified to get their belongings and leave the building.

As there was no other way to enforce decent conditions, the workers all quit and declared a strike. They patrolled the grounds and prevented any supplies from going in.

Contrary to the practice in some countries, the authorities here are helping the strikers to win.

Pangalos Changes His Title from Dictator to President of Greece

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ATHENS, May 2.—General Pangalos took the oath of office as President of the Greek republic in all the splendor of mock royalty. The holy synod of the Greek catholic church attended to see that the blessing of their god rested on the dictator. The service itself took place in the cathedral here before a large crowd of politicians, clergy, business men, and military officers. Salutes of heavy artillery were given at the beginning and the end of the performance, a portent of the war in which Greece may again be plunged if rumors are correct which declare that the Italian butcher, Mussolini, and the Greek are leagued together against Turkey.

General Amnesty.

Upon his inauguration into the presidency Pangalos ordered a general amnesty. This included political prisoners and opposition journalists charged with sedition. Among those thus freed or in exile who are to be permitted to return are former premier Papanastasiou and General Condylis, former minister of war.

Pangalos states publicly that he will relinquish all his dictatorial rights, beginning with tomorrow. His selection as president was the result of a fake election in Greece, held under conditions that caused the opposition to withdraw their candidates and refuse to participate at all.

CHICAGO CLASS WILL PREPARE TONIGHT FOR LIVING PAPER.

Final arrangements for the Living Newspaper which will be held on Saturday night, May 8 (note change of date), will be made at class in worker correspondents, which meets tonight in the editorial room of THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., at 8 p. m. sharp. Every student must attend class.

OIL WORKERS LACK PROPER SAFEGUARDS

Bosses to Blame for Most Fatalities

LOS ANGELES, May 2. — H. C. Miller, associates petroleum engineer. Bureau of Mines of the United States Department of Commerce, declares that the owners of the petroleum industry must take a large part of the blame for the 61 fatal accidents among California oil workers in 1924.

"At least one-third of the fatalities in the drilling and producing division could have been avoided by observance of the General Petroleum Industry Safety Orders for Drilling and Production, issued by the Industrial Accident Commission of the State of California, which went into effect on March 1, 1924," declared Miller.

He further pointed out that many deaths could have been prevented by the installation of proper safeguards around well machinery. He declared that at least eight out of the fourteen fatal accidents caused by machinery at wells could have been prevented if proper safeguards had been installed.

According to the report, 239 workers have been killed in the California oil fields from 1917 to 1924, both inclusive.

Rush Mexican Troops to Avert New Riots

MEXICO CITY, May 2. — Detachments of troops are being rushed to Zitacuaro to prevent further outbreaks instigated by catholic priests against the confiscation of some of the church properties. The troops bear instructions to close the churches and arrest the priests that incited a mob of catholic youth to kill an army captain and a civilian a few days ago, pending an investigation of the murders.

THIS MAN Is a Sad Case



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SO—

He can't get a Book of Cartoons

or

A Bust of Lenin

Or help his city get

A Banner From

Moscow or Berlin

And he can't be a candidate for the trip

TO MOSCOW

This man is sure a sad,

sad case.

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Advertising rates on application.

The Class Conflict in England

Labor throught the whole world is eagerly watching the development of the great struggle that is now convulsing the British Isles. Long awaited, this May Day brought to England the strike of one million miners. For months both labor and capital have been preparing for the outbreak of this conflict. Up until the last moment every device known to tyrannical capitalism, short of yielding to the demands of the miners, was used to thwart the strike.

When the government, as the agent of the British imperialists, perceived the gathering storm it struck out in desperation at the vanguard of the working class, the Communists, arresting the leaders of the party, thereby hoping to smash thru to the main body of workers.

In preparing for the drive against the front line fighters, the master class was aided and abetted by J. Ramsey MacDonald, former premier, and his satellites, but the mine strike came in spite of the combined efforts of the government, the employers and the yellow leaders.

Now that it is a reality the terrific momentum of the mass movement has swept even the reactionary leaders along with it. Much as they deplored the threat to the established order of things that is contained in the present struggle they dare not oppose it as they know they would be swept aside as derelicts upon the raging seas of class conflict.

The walkout of the million miners was the signal for immediate action on the part of the government. Under the emergency act of 1920 a virtual dictatorship was set up by Premier Stanley Baldwin, with himself as political dictator and with the postmaster general as "economic dictator" in command of ten "civil" commissioners in charge of ten districts. It is significant that most of these ten are men of experience in military leadership. Troops have already been rushed to the mine strike areas.

When the mining of May Day dawned and the workers started their celebrations the trade union congress met and answered the government's dictatorial action by a vote for a general strike at midnight Monday, unless the demands of the miners are met, before that hour. Such a strike will involve four million more workers and will mark the greatest labor upheaval since the series of revolutionary struggles following the Russian revolution.

Regardless of the outcome, one thing is certain and that is that this May Day is a landmark in the history of the world labor movement. Never again will Britain be as it was before. In case the government and the mine owners yield to the demands of the miners, who are resisting a wage cut of one-third of their former pay, it will tremendously strengthen the power of labor so that the ruling class will long hesitate before they precipitate another such upheaval.

If midnight tonight brings the threatened sympathetic strike of five million the very existence of British imperialism is threatened. The army and the fascists will strive to provoke bloodshed, thereby unleashing the elemental power of the working class, which may culminate in the overthrow of British capitalism.

The third possible outcome may be a period of fascism in Britain. But fascism in that nation will not repeat the history of fascism in Italy and Hungary because of different conditions existing in Britain and the fact that the British workers will be able to benefit by the lessons of fascism in other countries and will fight it to the point of extermination.

History has placed upon the leaders of the British trade unions a tremendous role, and the Communists are supporting them to the limit in their struggle against the arrogant despotism of the exploiters of labor in the British Isles. They will be tested as never before and may even be forced to bring the movement to the point of revolution.

More and more will they be forced to the position of the Communist Party; more into a recognition of the necessity for a determined struggle against state power as the blows of the capitalist government fall against the struggling workers.

The class conscious workers of the United States hail the glorious struggle of the workers of England and proclaim to them that we realize that their struggle today is the struggle of all the workers of the world and that we will do all in our power to aid them and that we have a watchful eye on our capitalist masters here to see that they take no steps that will aid the imperialists of Britain crush the working class revolt that is now being carried out so brilliantly.

Christian Education and Crime

Every fresh outbreak of crime furnishes the ministers of the gospel new opportunities for their stupid sermonizing. The sensational murder of the star prosecutor, McSwigen, and two of his beer running companions, is now the chief topic with the clergy. No matter what new facts may be deduced from criminal annals, the ministers always indulge in the usual banal clap-trap of propagandizing their particular superstition.

Bishop Thomas Nicholson of Detroit came to Chicago and addressed the Methodist laymen's annual convention, taking advantage of the recent murders to unburden himself of the following absurd claim:

"I believe the best way to meet this outbreak of law violation is to strengthen the work of christian education. It is a rare thing to find a graduate of one of the church colleges among criminals."

The bishop is either ignorant of the facts or a liar, or both. Especially unfortunate is this observation as applied to Chicago.

According to the statement of the Rev. George R. Thomas, rector of St. Paul's church, Kenwood, who cannot be accused of being prejudiced against christian education, forty-five ministers of god were arrested in Chicago the past year for sundry high crimes and misdemeanors.

The percentage of crime among the envoys of god exceeds that of most occupations and is rivaled by few.

But then no one expects preachers and bishops to know what they are talking about.

Get a member of the Workers Party and a new subscription for The DAILY WORKER.

The Fight for Trade Unions in India

By THOMAS JOHNSTONE, M. P.

(The following article was written by Thomas Johnstone, M. P., editor of the Glasgow Forward and a member of the delegation sent to investigate the conditions of the workers and prospects for unionism in India by the British Trade Union Congress.)

India is poverty land. Over three hundred million people, with an average per capita income of £4 per annum; uneducated—all, but a handful of the working class, unable to read or write—with a myriad dialects, languages, castes, and religions, all making for working class disunity; and to crown all, 75 per cent of the workers engaged in the factories and the coal mines are primarily agricultural workers who spend only intermittent periods of the year in the industrial areas.

How difficult it is for the trade union plant to take root in a soil like that.

And when a union is inaugurated, it is not uncommon to find it regarded but as a political stunt, or as a milch-cow for some able legal climber in a world where barristers are so numerous that they must needs scramble for jobs like jackals over a bone.

Trade Union Grow.

NEVERTHELESS trade unionism grows. In Bombay I was present at the inception of one big cotton workers' union, which in two months has obtained 5,000 members. There is another cotton workers' union at Ahmedabad, where, under the inspiration of Mr. Gandhi, Hindu and Mohammedan workers united to secure the return to the local council of a fellow workman who is of the untouchable caste. In time, perhaps sooner than most people expect, we shall have an amalgamation of cotton workers' unions, and one big

union for the industry, displaying the solidarity of the recent great strike in Bombay, when 150,000 workers—Mohammedan and Hindu—stood shoulder to shoulder for eleven hungry weeks in a desperate strike against shameless reductions in their miserable wages. That strike in the end was successful because of the monetary assistance sent by the textile workers of Europe (chiefly English), and I have been asked by mass meetings of the Bombay workers to convey grateful thanks to their comrades in the West.

The Cotton Union of Bombay is in the capable and honest hands of leaders such as Mr. Joshi and Mr. Bak-hale, whose headquarters are at the Servants of India Society offices. Mr. Joshi himself being secretary to the All-India Trades Union Congress. But outside the cotton industry there is not, so far, a very happy story to chronicle.

Railway Workers.

The railway workers have a skeleton organization, which has fought in it, but is badly handicapped by the inability of the white railwaymen to co-operate in the same union with their Indian brethren. Here there are not only grades of wages in infinite variety for different posts, but there are racial grades in the wages also, the white men being paid on a very much higher scale. I was given the following table as an illustration in contrasts:—

	European	Indian
Firemen	90 to 110	15 to 22
Drivers	150 to 210	34 to 64
Stationmasters	350 to 500	52 to 150

(All monthly wages.)

A Rupee is About 32 Cents at Par. The railway authorities on being challenged denied the existence of any racial discrimination, declaring that the posts were graded according to importance and responsibility, and

that they would cheerfully appoint Indians to the higher waged posts when capacity to fill them was shown. Anyhow, as the facts stand today, there is no union co-operation between European and Indian workers.

Docker's Union.

There is a dockers' union at Calcutta with a large membership; but there were considerable complaints regarding its structure and operations, whether well founded or not I cannot say. There is a strong seamen's union on the Hooghly, but the Bengal Jute Workers' Union is today only a small affair. Here, however, there is great promise, if Mr. Kail Das, who struck me as an able, conscientious, and courageous organizer, can get financial assistance from Britain. I have appealed publicly thru the Forward for subscriptions to the amount of £100, which sum he and Mr. Joshi believe is all that is necessary to give the necessary impetus to the organization.

Women Work Underground.

On the Jheria coalfield, where there are 100,000 workers—60,000 women still work underground in India—and where wages are miserably low, there is a small attempt at a Colliers' Union. With the intermittent Santhal labor engaged on the minefield, it will be a difficult business organizing an effective union, as conditions are today, but I believe that if the Jute Workers' Union in Bengal is successful, it could send speakers and organizers into the coalfield and act as a prop to the mine workers in at least the initial stages of union activity.

Of one thing I am certain. If on this side in our own interests, if from no other motive, will require to take an active and sustained part in the guiding up of workers' organizations in India. Our standards are being menaced and undermined by the gross, savage, ruthless exploitation of our defenceless Indian brethren.

What Is Behind the Indian Riots?

By M. G. DESAI.

THE serious outbreak last week of Hindu-Muslim riots in Calcutta is one more result of the sinister activities of upper-class Indian politicians in the legislative councils.

After having effectively sidetracked the mass movement of workers and peasants of 1919-20 along the utopian Gandhian program, our bourgeois politicians have been seriously devoting themselves to strengthening the two communal organizations—the Hindu Maha Sabha and the Muslim League. In order to divert and dissipate the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses, these friends of the landlords and capitalists have been deliberately fanning the flames of worn-out religious superstitions thru the vernacular press and the bazaar propaganda. The consequence has been these periodic "religious" conflicts from Kohat on the northern frontier to Gulbarga in the south.

Horror of Class Struggle.

It is a significant fact that the leading strings of both these sectarian movements are not in the hands of religious fanatics, but slim and astute "nationalists." In the name of national unity they have always affected a pious horror at the mention of class struggle, as it would endanger the "material" interests of their friends and patrons—the propertied classes. But they are only too willing to create divisions among the workers along

"spiritual" lines. The peasants and craftsmen, the mill hands and petty traders who are made cat's paws in these conflicts have nothing to gain by these pseudo-religious and pseudo-racial dissensions. What had the wretched Mohammedan dinghi-wallas (boatmen) of the Hooghly to gain by breaking the heads of Hindu menials engaged in the public gardens of Calcutta? Their economic demands, and even cultural interests, as for instance, universal primary education, are identical irrespective of communal differences.

Not Really Religious.

No fundamental religious question is at issue. The immediate quarrel is over the allocation of seats in the legislatures and the jobs in the public services—things with which the overwhelming bulk of the unrepresented and illiterate population has no concern. (Three per cent of the population has votes, and 7 per cent is literate.) Even the apparently religious question of conversion and re-conversion to Islam and back to Hinduism has assumed importance because of its possible effect on the numerical strength of the future electorates.

Neo-Hinduism and Pan-Islamism are different manifestations of the suppressed jingoism of the Indian upper classes. Neither have any benefits—material or cultural—to confer on the toilers in the fields and factories.

BUFFALO CENTRAL LABOR UNION AIDS PASSAIC STRIKERS

Calls Upon Local Unions to Donate Funds

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 2.—The Buffalo Central Labor Council, at its regular meeting, went on record in favor of aiding in every way within its power the strike of the 16,000 striking textile workers of Passaic.

It adopted a resolution strongly condemning the vicious tactics of the police and courts in trying to break the strike and advises all local unions and other labor bodies to come to the aid of the strikers.

Buffalo on the Job.

The workers in this city are showing a deep interest in the Passaic strike, as is evidenced by the fact that many local unions and fraternal organizations have sent sums of money to the strikers and a house-to-house collection staged under the auspices of the International Workers' Aid resulted in contributions of \$183.

Open your eyes! Look around! There are the stories of the workers' struggles around you begging to be written up. Do it! Send it in! Write as you fight!

CHARGE ROCKEFELLER INTERESTS RAN CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, ST. PAUL RAILROAD INTO A RECEIVERSHIP

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

Facts developed from the testimony of the directors before the Interstate Commerce commission investigation of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul receivership indicate that the wreck of the road was due in considerable measure to Rockefeller control thru dummy directors. Some of these directors apparently had no qualifying interest in the road and paid scant attention to its conduct.

Waste Millions.

Millions of dollars of St. Paul money were wasted in buying the Chicago, Terre Haute & Southeastern and the Chicago, Milwaukee & Gary. Tens of millions were poured into electrifying the Puget Sound extension, to the enormous profit of the Rockefeller Anaconda copper interests.

Percy Rockefeller, formerly a St. Paul director, admitted that he continued to sit in at board meetings after he had resigned to meet the requirements of the Clayton act. He admitted family control of at least 60,000 shares of St. Paul stock and could recall no important instance in which the board of directors had ever opposed his wishes. In 1923-24 he was director of 39 corporations, including Anaconda Copper, Bethlehem Steel, National City Bank, Remington Arms, and the United Electric Light & Power Co., the "Anaconda-controlled company from which the St. Paul purchases power."

Rockefeller Admits Control.

Rockefeller, as the climax of six hours' questioning, admitted that thru the Owenoke Corp., a private finance company, he received \$50,000 of bonds as his share of the commission to Samuel Pryor for selling the Gary road to the St. Paul. He had previously denied profiting in any way from the purchase of this road by the St. Paul, also admitting that he favored it. He had not told President Byram of the St. Paul to buy the Gary road, but merely to look into it, he said. Apparently Byram understood, for, although the Gary securities were selling below par they were taken over and guaranteed at par. The result of the purchase has been a loss to the St. Paul estimated by the Interstate Commerce commission at more than \$3,300,000. Combined with the Terre Haute this meant an added burden to the St. Paul of more than \$10,000,000 and \$22,000,000 added to its liabilities.

Samuel Pryor, partner in the Owenoke corporation, presented a long statement to exonerate Rockefeller on the \$50,000 commission. The statement had been corrected by Rockefeller. Pryor admitted it looked rather queer. Pryor is a Rockefeller director of 23 corporations, including American Brake Shoe & Foundry, Baldwin Locomotive, Mechanics & Metals National Bank, Nash Motors and Remington Arms. His testimony revealed the private finance corporation as merely a Rockefeller tool for masking control of industry.

Electrification Aids Rockefeller.

John D. Ryan, copper king, testified that while he was a director of the St. Paul and at the same time chairman of the Anaconda Copper Co., the St. Paul had purchased from the Anaconda \$5,500,000 of copper thru the United Metals Co., selling agency for the Anaconda. Rockefeller, a director of United Metals, had previously testified that St. Paul purchases from Anaconda had been comparatively small. Ryan admitted that as a director of the Montana Power Co. and the Great Falls Power Co. he had favored electrifying the St. Paul as a great thing for his power interests.

This is said to have cost the St. Paul about \$200,000,000.

Lesser directors admitted they had little or no financial interest in the road. President McHugh of the Rockefeller Mechanics & Metals National Bank testified he was made a director when he owned no share of its stock, although this is contrary to law. The statement of the St. Paul's attorney indicated that this director's qualifying shares had been purchased for him by the company without his knowledge. E. S. Harkness, one of the largest bond and shareholder, admitted very limited knowledge of the management. He knew the Terre Haute was not a paying proposition when the St. Paul leased it and that its acquisition was due probably to bad judgment. He also testified that he had known certain facts about electrifying the road, particularly figures upon which comparative costs of operation had been based, he might have formed different opinions.

Los Angeles Unions Aid Passaic Strikers

LOS ANGELES, May 2.—Nearly \$1,000 has already been collected and sent to the textile strikers from unions and other workers' organizations. An organized drive will be started in May to raise more funds. The joint May Day labor committee will donate 50% of the proceeds of the May Day mass meeting to this fund.

Among the first organizations to send in contributions to Passaic were the Painters' Union No. 1348, \$104; Workers (Communist) Party, \$47; Consumers' Educational League, \$75. The Musicians' Union, one of the largest in the city, taxed each member \$1 for this purpose. The Women's Consumers' League announces that in a few days several hundred dollars will be sent in, as a result of their banquet and concert benefit.

The Young Pioneers of Los Angeles have also started a relief campaign for the strikers' children, to sell 150 books of 10-cent meal tickets.

Several local labor papers are running weekly news items on the drive to raise funds, which is bringing the truth of the Passaic strike to the labor movement, despite the conspiracy of silence on the part of most of the press.

RUSSIAN TRADE UNIONS INVITE BRITISH LABOR TO ATTEND CONGRESS

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., May 2.—The paid-up members of the All-Russian Trade Union Council of the Soviet Union has invited representatives of the general council of the British Trade Union Congress to attend the Seventh Trade Union Congress which will be opened in November in Moscow.

Unity for the Railroad Workers in America

(Continued from page 1.)

of the various railroad trades and under the leadership of the militant and progressive element lead the workers out of their present predicament. The rank and file workers are demanding that a halt be called to any further retreats and a general forward movement begun.

What is the Present Situation? The "open shop" drive of the American capitalists was centered principally on the basic industries of the country. In the railroad industry several of our unions were compelled to meet almost single handed vicious frontal attacks of the solidly united companies. Having been singled out and failing to get the support of their brother trades, deadly blows were delivered to many of them. This is particularly true of the seven shopmen's unions involved in the great railroad strike of 1922-23. Due to the divided condition of the unions and the ancient policy of craft organization, the workers in these trades were compelled to fight alone against the companies. The resultant loss of membership in these trades was tremendous. This applies also to other organizations not directly engaged in strikes.

Over Million to Be Organized.

The workers in the railroad industry are now reaping the fruit of the folly of craft division in their ranks. The loss in membership has gone on to the extent that at the present time, of a total number of nearly 2,000,000 workers employed on the American railroads, far less than half are organized into the bona fide trade unions. Other than the four transportation brotherhoods and possibly one or two more organizations, the vast majority of workers of the different trades are outside of the regular unions. Of the more than a million unorganized in

the industry, great numbers of them are in company unions and the balance are in no unions at all. This large mass of totally unorganized, together with the company unions, are a standing menace in the railroad industry, and present a condition that is fraught with the most serious dangers to the organized section of the workers.

Wage Reductions.

So effective has been the union smashing campaign of the companies that many of the poorly organized trades today find that they have practically nothing whatever to say about their wages and working conditions. Not only was the national agreement abolished in 1922, which meant great wage losses, but with it has gone since then long established rules governing working conditions and rates of pay. The companies are using every means to reduce wages and block increases, and they have been all too successful in their efforts. According to wage statistics issued by the Interstate Commerce commission a large percentage of the railroad workers are not only receiving in wages an amount recognized as the minimum for a decent standard of living, but over 300,000 of them are receiving the miserable sum of 40 cents per hour or less.

Company Unions.

At the same time company unions on the railroads have developed at an alarming pace. Tens of thousands of workers on scores of railroads throughout the country have been coerced under threat of discharge into these boss-controlled organizations. In these so-called "unions" the workers find themselves absolutely powerless to defend their interests. The company unions are the cancer that is eating at the very heart of railroad union

ism and must be smashed before they further undermine the structure of the bona fide organizations.

More Work Per Man.

Hand in hand with the weakening of the regular unions has gone on an unparalleled exploitation of the workers. Steady increases in the amount of transportation service rendered by a average railroad worker are shown in a U. S. department of labor analysis of railroad statistics, from 1922 up to the present time. During this period we find an increase of 11.3 per cent in the amount of traffic handled per man-hour of work. The railroads in 1925, thru their sweating and speeding-up processes, were getting 11.3 per cent more service in return for each hour's work.

Since 1922, and while the unions were being crushed, wages reduced, efficiency systems inaugurated, and large numbers of workers were thrown out of employment, the railway companies have been piling up record-breaking profits.

New Forces Developing.

Obviously this situation could not continue indefinitely. On the one hand, the intense struggle between the workers and the companies deepens; increasing exploitation and by driving down the standards of the workers, they are forced forward by the struggle to a realization of their interests and the necessity for rebuilding the unions and increasing their industrial power in their own defense. On the other hand, by the same process, the old methods of combating the companies are compelled to reveal their ineffectiveness and the impossibility of defending or advancing the interests of the workers. The facts and the logic of the situation are breaking down the old ideas and methods of

unionism and making way for the new.

Old Policy Bankrupt.

Have the old leaders learned a lesson from past experiences? Apparently not. When we listen to the host of new formulas that are being poured out to the membership as panaceas for the present shortcomings of the unions, we find that we are still on the old and familiar ground. The "new" policies are the time-worn old methods concealed in new phrases. The fashionable catchword for the moment is "cooperation" between the companies and the unions. Yet the division in the ranks of the workers is allowed to remain as before. Jurisdictional dog-fights between the unions is still the order of the day. "Pure and simple craft unions," "cooperation" and the whole mess of class collaboration, are the truly practical expressions of a bankrupt policy when confronted with realities.

Unions Are Means of Struggle.

Railroad unionism has no meaning save as a weapon of struggle of the workers against the companies. Railroad unionism, when it is preached as an "ideal" apart from the struggles of the workers, or as an instrument with which to co-operate with the companies, becomes only a duping and enslaving of the workers. Railroad unionism as an ideal only has meaning when its whole propaganda and objective is concentrated on the destruction of the power of the companies and the developing of industrial power by the workers to enhance their own interests.

In the light of these facts, the only alternative is, not the spinning of new utopias, but the building of the unions on the basis of the class interests of the workers and the concentration of the struggle progressively up to the

conquest of working class power.

The solution of the wage and organization questions in the railroad industry lies in joint campaigns participated in and supported by all trades. To make a dent on the companies, the entire strength of all unions must be mobilized. Every live member of the different trades must be utilized and drawn into the work of organizing everybody in the industry. This is the paramount issue which confronts all sincere railroad unionists who would be constructive and recover the ground lost during the last four years. The A B C of the present situation, and the hard facts of past experience still fresh in our minds, is inevitably convincing the workers of the correctness of the united front policy.

The Left Wing Problem.

To merely patch up the old unions and let matters rest at that, as is proposed by certain leaders, will never do. There must be new life, new methods, a new hope and inspiration instilled into our railroad trade union movement. The program of the left wing is based on the present conditions in the industry and holds out the only hope for the future. It is built upon the firm foundation of the economic needs and interests of the workers.

As against the policy of the old school to build "co-operation" castles in the air which only strangle the unions and paralyze their activities, the program of the left wing is:

A 100 per cent union industry! Joint action by all sixteen unions to organize the unorganized and for wage increases!

Class struggle instead of class collaboration! Amalgamation—One united movement of 2,000,000 railroad workers.